The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New Phase of the Kansas Question.

Removal of Secretary Stanton for Convening the Kansas Legislature.

Appointment of Gen. Denver as his Successor.

Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate, between Messrs. Douglas and Bigler.

Election of Steadman of Ohio as Printer to the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be the Secretary of Kansas Territory, thus removing Mr. Stanton. The reason given therefor, is the fact that Stanton has convened the Territorial Legislature on the 7th of December, in consequence of the failure of the Constitutional Convention to submit the entire Constitution entirely to the people. The President says that this conduct is calculated seriously to embarrass the Executive, and to complicate the present confusion and difficulty there.

The nomination will, probably, be considered tomorrow. As Stanton has never been confirmed, the confirmation of his successor is not necessary to a completion of his removal.

There will be a bitter fight on the confirmation of Denver—not but that his appointment is popular, but because the reason for the removal of Stanton will not be accepted as sound.

General Denver left the city a week ago, ostensibly for Ohio, in consequence of the illness of a friend. It seems that the sufferer was Kansas, and that Denver really was sent there by the President to influence the election of the 21st and induce the rejection of the Pro-Slavery clause of the Constitution. His appointment as Secretary cannot prevent the meeting of the Legislature or check its proceedings. The legislative leaders are pledged only to take steps to repudiate the late Convention, by repealing the act authorizing it, and providing for a new Convention—possibly with specific instructions to submit their work to the people. The effect of this is expected to be that the election of the 21st will be made a nullity, and that the President will never get the Lecompton Constitution to send to Congress.

Senator Douglas' speech to-day was a powerful effort, and completely demolished Lecompton. Senator Bigler's attempt to sustain the views of the President were painfully weak. Douglas annihilated him. This is the unanimous verdict. His reference to the confidential proceedings of a Democratic caucus, in order to fix a charge of inconsistency against Douglas, excites the animadversion of all parties.

There will be a struggle in the Senate over the attempt to remove District-Attorney McKeon, which can only be accomplished by the consent of that body to confirm the nomination of his successor.

The President's present intention is to send Theodore Sedgwick's name to the Senate to-morrow, vice McKeon.

The District-Attorney of New-Orleans was removed to-day for letting Gen. Walker off on light bail.

Jones of Iowa is not so certain to sustain Douglas. As he has no hopes of a reelection, there is reason to fear he will stick to "party organization," as directed by the President. The new moves in Kansas, however, bid fair to leave the Northern man no other practical ground than that of Douglas. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Administration having been advised by telegraph that Acting Governor Stanton had called a special meeting of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the President to-day forthwith removed him, and nominated to the Senate as his successor General Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who left for the West last week. The reason for the removal of Mr. Stanton is that he has violated the instructions heretofore given to Governor Walker and to himself to do no act which could possibly disturb the peace of the Territory, but to exert all the means in their power to preserve it. The sole object and purpose of the convening of the Legislature, it is considered, can be only to engender strife and embarrass the people in voting on the Slavery question in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. There was no definite action by the Senate on Gen. Denver's nomination. It is anticipated that a heated discussion will take place when that subject again comes before that body in secret session. Last week instructions were sent to Mr. Stanton to take every precaution to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election, and to afford free and unobstructed exercise of the election franchise. Doubts are expressed as to whether Governor Walker's name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. Lawrence, of the Ohio delegation, distinctly contradicts the statement that the Democratic members of that delegation have resolved to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. There has been neither any action nor discussion upon the subject among them.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The galleries were densely crowded at the hour of meeting.

Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution, which was debated and passed, inviting the clergymen of the District of Columbia to officiate gratuitously as chaplains to the Senate.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad. Also, of a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Douglas said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved of the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or indorse the action of that Convention he entirely dissented from it, and he would avail himself of an early opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message he was rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution framed at Lecompton. True, the tone of the Message indicates the willingness of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State under that Constitution, but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any indorsement of the Convention, and any recommendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the Slavery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guaranteed the right to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted, to ascertain whether it meets with their approbation. Mr. Douglas contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution, if they chose to do so. He compared it to the freedom of election in Paris when Louis Napoleon was chosen. The reason assigned why the people should not be allowed to vote on its acceptance was, that if they had a chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed that they would, and he thought it was a dirty violation of the organic act to force an obnoxious Constitution upon them.

When Mr. Douglas concluded there was applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mason moved they be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently violated in this way.

Mr. Hamlin hoped not.

Mr. Clay thought the applause commenced on the floor, and it would be hard to punish spectators for following that example.

Mr. Bigler hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Mason acquiesced, but hoped the next time the offence was repeated, it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) replied to Mr. Douglas, saying the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, Republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the Slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union, simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them, and do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that that State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity in order to localize the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the Slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall make such decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas, to-day, was in utter derogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill, which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to the vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Mason exposed and replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas explained, and said he had been misrepresented.

Mr. Bigler remarked that in a conversation with Col. Henderson, who was an active member of the Convention, he understood him to say there were two Constitutions virtually.

Mr. Douglas—If there are two, I should like to see the other.

Mr. Bigler—I say precisely similar.

Mr. Douglas—If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you may vote for one or the other?

Mr. Bigler—One for a Free and the other for a Slave State. That is the difference.

Mr. Douglas—It makes no difference how many copies they make. The simple point is that they only allow the people to vote on Slavery—nothing else. The Senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air which I thought unnecessary and rather intimated to me that he spoke by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I expressed my own views, deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

Mr. Douglas—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain he did not speak for the President; I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in his Message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend me to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an Administration measure, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds in his Message the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for its approval. I think it is deducible from the Message that the President does not hold that because the entire Constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. Douglas—I infer from the Message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here. But that was only a right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Constitution, and not because the Legislature had power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. Bigler—Where did you get that?

Mr. Douglas replied—A gentleman, (meaning Mr. Trumbull,) yesterday, read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede the Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic Party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by indorsing his (Douglas') report from the Committee on Territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated as a party document, and he, himself, paid for one hundred thousand of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bigler entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitation. He could not consent that Mr. Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. Douglas declared that the Missouri line was the best compromise. In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean. Yet he repealed the whole of it.

Mr. Douglas denied the right of Mr. Bigler to plead the statute of limitations. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose. As the Senator has denied any authority to speak for the President, he cannot file that plea. Mr. Douglas approved of the statute of limitations; he needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right to plead the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati Convention, until the Charleston Convention meets. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill, and he was ready to vote for it again. By doing so, there would be no quarrel. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure he would not vote for now.

Mr. Bigler said he had not taunted the Senator, who had complained that great wrong was done by not submitting the entire Constitution to the people, while he had voted to put a State Constitution into operation without submitting any part of it to the people.

Mr. Douglas replied that his explanation was found in the language of the President in his instructions to Governor Walker, taking it for granted that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people. Mr. Toombs' bill being silent on that subject, he took for granted that the Constitution would be submitted. If the President was right in taking that ground, why was not he (Douglas) right?

Mr. Bigler did not intend to hold the Senator from allegiance to anything which did not appear on the journals. At a private meeting, before Mr. Toombs' bill was introduced, it was held, in view of all the difficulties surrounding the question, that it would be better that some provision submitting the Constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill, and it was his understanding that the Convention then proposed would make a Constitution and send it to Congress without submitting it to the people.

Mr. Douglas, in reply, said he would not like the Senator to insinuate what he would not openly declare. If he (Douglas) was present at the meeting referred to and sanctioned such doctrine, let him (Bigler) say so.

Mr. Bigler said if he was constantly at fault it was painful indeed. Perhaps he had wrongfully spoken on the subject. He had told the Senator he did not intend to reflect upon him.

Mr. Douglas remarked that he would release Mr. Bigler from secrecy, and asked him whether he knew that he (Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that a Constitution should be adopted without consulting the people.

Mr. Bigler stated what his distinct recollection was. He remembered very well that the subject was discussed in the house of the Senator from Illinois, but he was not sure that Mr. Douglas participated in the debate, in which it was argued that under all the circumstances there ought not to be a proviso in Mr. Toombs' bill, requiring the Constitution to be submitted.

Mr. Douglas remarked that when the bill was silent on that subject, it was understood as a matter of course that the Constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a Constitution without its being submitted to them, was not true.

Mr. Bigler explained that he had called Mr. Douglas' attention to his course on Mr. Toombs' bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down to-day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Minnesota, he provided that the Constitution should be submitted. If the inference was that the Constitution would be submitted where such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impugn the Senator's patriotism, honorable motives, or courage. He had no more constant admirer than himself, or one who oftener defended him.

Mr. Hale wanted to know some of the very peculiar circumstances which rendered the elective franchise extremely difficult. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bigler said no one had said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and of violence, and of keeping Free-State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was interested to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Douglas, to prevent wrong impressions, asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying that he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without being submitted to the people.

Mr. Bigler—I made no such allegation.

Mr. Douglas—You left it to be inferred. *I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house.* If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler—I repeat, I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion.

Mr. Douglas—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bigler—What I said was truth, and that only. What I said is on record.

On motion of Mr. Green, of Missouri, the further consideration of the Message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Two propositions were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. Houston, of Alabama, that the House proceed to the election of a printer, with a proviso that the House retains its right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing; the printer who may be elected under this resolution receiving said election with and upon the condition above set forth; and that a Committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable,—and the other by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the Committee make a report.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, moved to lay Mr. Houston's motion on the table.

The motion was negatived, 82 against 106.

Mr. Smith's substitute was rejected by a vote of 91 against 116.

Mr. Houston's resolution was adopted by a majority of 40.

The House then proceeded to the election of Printer.

Mr. Bocock nominated Mr. Steadman.

Mr. Washburn, (Maine,) nominated Mr. George M. Weston.

Mr. Steadman received 121 votes; Mr. Weston, 89. Four votes scattering.

The former was then declared elected.

The members then selected their seats by lottery. Adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

PROCLAMATIONS BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR CALHOUN—MASS CONVENTION AT LEAVENWORTH—SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* this evening received letters from Kansas, containing two proclamations by Provisional Governor Calhoun, specifying the manner in which the election of the 21st inst., for submitting the Constitution, and of the 1st Monday in January, for the election of State officers, will be held, and also giving the names of the County Commissioners for each County.

At a Mass Convention, held at Leavenworth on the 27th ult., resolutions were passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton on Dec. 3. The resolution was adopted under the belief that Secretary Stanton will recognize the Legislature so convened.

General Lane offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging themselves that in case Stanton declined to convene the Legislature, to put the Topeka Government in motion, and to stand or fall by it.

A Democratic Convention had been called for the 24th inst.

The *Democrat* learns from private sources that Stanton has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Dec. 7.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

No. 5—Adolphus Durand *vs.* Samuel Lawrence *et al.*—Argument for the appellee continued.

Further from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A letter to the *Republican* from the Utah Expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Colonel Cook's command was 150 miles west of Fort Laramie Nov. 2. Thus far the traveling had been pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions getting scarce, provender giving out, and it is apparent that great hardships are before us still. Notwithstanding the threats from Salt Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit, to the Winter quarters marked out by Colonel Johnson on Henry Fort, Green River. It is rumored that Brigham Young's intention is to fight the troops this Winter, as it will afford the best chance for an equal conflict, and then before reinforcements can be sent to the troops in the Spring, destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

Conviction for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

John Claggett, for the murder of Jerome B. White, at the High-street Hotel, six weeks since, was convicted this morning of murder in the second degree.

Supposed Loss of the Schooner Radiant.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The schooner *Radiant*, which left Toledo on the 18th ult., just before the terrific gale, with a cargo of wheat for this port, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to be lost, together with all on board.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for the first week of December, were $25,000, against $32,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Collision between the Steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamers *Ocean Wave* and *Long Branch* came in collision this afternoon at Sandy Hook. The *Ocean Wave* was bound to New-York and the *Long Branch* to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury. The *Ocean Wave* put her freight on one side and saved the boat from going down. The *Long Branch* was the worst damaged and it was with great difficulty that she proceeded on her voyage. The concussion was so great that the passengers on both boats were thrown off their feet and many badly bruised. Among the injured Col. Wm. Jones, of the Highlands, is feared to be dangerously so.

A dense fog prevailed at the time of the disaster. The operator of the Sandy Hook telegraph station heard the fog bells ringing, and being near the shore, almost immediately afterwards heard the crash of the boats as they came together. The passengers throw no blame on the officers of the boats.

The weather is still (8 P. M.) very foggy.

Steam Boiler Explosion—One Killed and Several Injured.

LOWELL, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A steam boiler in the foundry of J. H. Myrick exploded this morning, killing Geo. S. Foster, the Engineer, and badly injuring seven persons. The building was badly shattered.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Memphis*, from New-York, arrived at her dock here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The mail as late as due from all points South is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

Probable Murder in the Eleventh Ward.

Two desperate characters named Luke Wheely and Phil. McGuire, entered the store of Adam Heidsman last night about 7 o'clock, and called for crackers and cheese. Mr. H. told them he would give them none until they had paid up an "old score" which they owed him. Immediately they threw scales, bottles, and everything within their reach at the grocer and his wife, wounding both severely. Mr. Heidsman told them to leave the store, but they attacked him more severely than ever, when he drew a pistol and fired, wounding Wheely severely. He was brought to the Eleventh Ward Station-house where his wounds were dressed. The shots took effect in his head, and were of a dangerous character. Heidsman was also arrested by Officers Tilden and Hack, of the Eleventh Ward, who were immediately on the spot. The mob was so great in a few moments, and of such a character, that Officer Hack had to change clothes with the prisoner for fear of an attack. Wheely was arrested a few weeks ago and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary for assault and battery, but was pardoned the day before election by the Governor on a petition which was sent him signed by several Democratic Aldermen and Justices.

Sea and Ship News.

Bark Milford.—A letter received by Elwood Walter, from Southampton, 7th, states that the weather was fine, and the bark was lying in a good position, and with speedy assistance could be got off. She has 450 tons of coal on board. The storm of yesterday, it was thought, may have affected the vessel unfavorably.

Quick Passage.—The ship *William Woodbury*, Captain McLellan, hence at Mobile, made the run in the extraordinary short time of seven days, from port to port. Some of our contemporaries are wrong in stating the passage in nine days. The *William Woodbury* is a fine vessel built at Portland in 1856, and owned there.

Naval.—The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, was at St. Paul de Loando, western coast of Africa, on the 9th of October. A letter from an officer on board of her says:

It would seem that the French have gone actively and deeply into the slave trade. It is believed here that the French Government had actually made a contract with an agent or factor at Congo for twenty thousand negroes, at thirty dollars per head.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Alderman Harris in the Chair.

On motion of Alderman Fulmer, the returns of the Fourth District of the Sixteenth Ward for Supervisors, the returns of the Seventh District for Civil Justice, and the returns of the Ninth District for Councilmen, were taken up and corrected. The Nineteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The Fourth District returns of the Fourteenth Ward for Trustees of Common Schools, and the returns of the Third District for Councilmen and Supervisors, were next taken up and corrected. The Fourteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, for Trustees of Common Schools, were also taken up and corrected. The Nineteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The Seventeenth Ward returns were then taken up, but only seven Districts were canvassed, when the Board took a recess.

At 2 o'clock the Board reassembled. Alderman Blunt was called to the Chair.

The returns of the Seventeenth Ward were finished.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,765; Tiemann, 3,190.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioners—Dugro, 2,849; Smith, 1,461; Wagner, 1,445.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Sixth Aldermanic District) gives Tuomey 565; Bennett, 731; Berrian, 38; Lynes, 5.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Tenth Aldermanic District) gives Reilly 1,231; Lynes, 1,089; Browning, 1,097; Berrian, 27.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Twelfth Aldermanic District) gives Boole 729; Adderson, 361; Perley, 108.

The Twenty-second Ward returns were next taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,069; Tiemann, 1,741.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioners—Dugro, 2,062; Smith, 1,306; Wagner, 486.

The Twenty-second Ward (part of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District) gives Wilmot 1,264; Seagrist, 647; Witter, 509; Walsh, 467; Drake, 449; Chamberlain, 98.

At the conclusion of the reading of the returns of the Twenty-second Ward the Board adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ A movement is in progress to procure a mitigation of the sentence of Rodgers, the murderer of Swanston. Ex-Judge Stuart has drawn a petition to the Governor, in his behalf, urging that the boy was drunken and irresponsible when he committed the crime. It has already obtained several signatures. President King, of Columbia College, was asked to intercede with his brother and sign the petition. In a letter to Judge Stuart he states that being unacquainted with Rodgers, and sentence having been passed, he thinks an application to the Governor would be useless without a certificate from the Judge before whom the lad was tried, setting forth that it might be a fitting case for the exercise of clemency. Without that he declines to sign the petition.

☞ Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will deliver the oration before the New-England Society, at its next anniversary, on the 21st inst. The annual dinner takes place on the 22d inst.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair. The report reorganizing the Finance Department, in accordance with the requirements of the new Charter, was again brought up and read, and its consideration again postponed. It is to come up on Monday next.

The resolution concurring with the Councilmen to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $3,000 a year, was taken up.

Alderman Tucker opposed it, on the ground that $2,000 a year was enough for any office-holder in the City.

Alderman Blunt said the Chief Engineer had not asked for the increase.

Alderman Clancy favored the proposed increase, because, since Mr. Howard had held the office, the losses by fire had been 60 per cent. less than during the administration of the former chief.

Alderman Blunt said the decrease in the number of fires was chiefly owing to the fact that there was a Fire Marshal who investigated into the causes of fires, closely, and thus operated as a check upon incendiaries.

Alderman Owens thought the present salary sufficient.

Alderman Tucker said the chief cause of the decrease in the number of fires, or in the amount lost by them, was the activity of the insurance patrol, which cost the insurance companies about $40,000 a year. After some further debate, the vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 6. The proposal to raise the salaries of the City Inspector and the Street Commissioner to $5,000 a year was made special order for Friday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

Judge Finn.

This gentleman still insists that he is the successor of Chief Justice Oakley in the Superior Court. He denies the right of the other Justices to decide the justice of his claim. Judge Duer having on Monday morning written him a note requesting him to call at the residence of the latter at 6½ o'clock P. M. to listen to the decision of the Judges, Judge Finn wrote the reply, which, with Judge Duer's note, we give below.

SUPERIOR COURT, Dec. 7, 1857.

Sir: You will oblige by coming to my house this evening at 6½ o'clock, that I may communicate to you the result of the deliberation of the Judges upon the question whether you are entitled to take your seat as one of their number.

If you have any legal adviser by whom you may wish to be accompanied, we shall not object to his presence. Your ob't serv't, JNO. DUER.

No. 61 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.

Hon. John Duer—*Sir:* Your note of this date was handed me by an officer of the Superior Court, to which I proceed to reply without delay. However much of pleasure I might derive, under ordinary circumstances, from calling on you at your residence, in compliance with an invitation to that effect, I must, for the reasons hereinafter stated, at present respectfully decline. I am more than surprised that I am requested to enter your dwelling after the very singular treatment I received at your hands, in your own house, on Wednesday last; that I should have been left standing in your hall, in your own presence, not shown even that most cheap and common politeness of being asked to take a seat, struck me at the time with much surprise. But your conduct in turning your back on me without an apology, walking into another apartment and shutting the door in my very face, without remark or explanation, leaving me to find exit to the street as best I might, is, in my opinion, utterly without excuse or justification. I do not think it would be tolerated in any society which a refined public judgment would pronounce respectable. I cannot but regard this treatment as an intentional insult. I must, therefore, be excused from entering your dwelling on invitation or otherwise, until amends shall have been made by a suitable apology. I will not a second time put myself in the way of receiving treatment so utterly unbecoming and undeserved, and which your station in life, and my own self-respect, prevent my meeting with prompt and instant resentment.

In regard to the result of the deliberations of the Judges on the question of my right to a seat in your Court, which I am summoned by your note to hear, I beg leave to state:

First—If it is favorable, there would seem to be no necessity of my calling after the opinion; it could not help me.

Second—If it is unfavorable, I must then ignore that opinion. It certainly has not and could not have any binding authority. No case was before you and your associates for consideration by any process known to law. An opinion, therefore, would simply represent the individual views of several highly-respectable gentlemen, and it may be, would also represent their prejudices.

I claim to be a Judge of the Superior Court by virtue of an election, and I hold the office by the same tenure as my associates. The law has prescribed the process and method of our creation. We are born of the suffrages of the people. My rights have no inception in unofficial determinations of Judges, and they shall not be concluded by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT FINN.

Judge Finn sat beside Judges Bosworth and Woodruff on Tuesday, and was present again yesterday. The Fry and Bennett case was on trial and Judge Finn intimated to members of the bar that he would give a written opinion upon that case.

The worst feature in the position which Judge Finn occupies—not speaking legally but humanely—is the fact that Judge Oakley's colleagues upon the bench of the Superior Court after the death of their associate expressed the hope that the vacancy would not be filled, undertaking to fulfill all the duties of the deceased Justice for the rest of the term, so that his salary might be set apart for the benefit of the widow and family of the Chief Justice.

Meeting of Dental Surgeons.—An adjourned meeting of the Dental Surgeons of New-York and vicinity was held last night at No. 37 Bond-street. The Chairman *pro tem.* was Dr. Covell, the Secretary, Dr. J. G. Ambler. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the report of the Committee on Constitutional By-Laws was was read and adopted. The report in question organizes a new Society. The first Dental Society of any importance in this City was organized at the Medical College in Crosby-street, in 1847, but expired about four years ago. It is now determined to form a new Society, and the meeting of last night was initiatory to that end. The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects connected with the profession, exhibition of improved instruments, &c.

Dr. Castle thought the Constitution of the Society was too democratic, inasmuch as it allowed "Tom, Dick and Harry," the rag-tag and bob-tail of the Profession—those who advertised complete sets of teeth for $25 and even $10 per set, when every dentist knew that the materials alone could not be purchased for either of those sums. This gave rise to some discussion, in which Dr. Roberts, Dr. Ballard and Dr. Clarke took part. Finally, a motion to reconsider the report of the Committee, was adopted, and it was taken up, section by section, and readopted without debate. The signatures of twelve members having been appended to the report, the election of officers was proceeded with. Dr. Ambler was appointed Secretary and Dr. W. B. Roberts Treasurer, the election of a Chairman to take place at each meeting. A Business Committee was next chosen, consisting of Dr. C. W. Ballard, John Allen and L. Covell. Subjects for discussion at the next meeting were proposed; Dr. Perine and Dr. Roberts made some observations on the Treatment of Fangs, and the meeting adjourned.

Grand Lodge A. P. A. of New-York.—The following named gentlemen were installed as the Grand Officers of this Lodge on Tuesday evening:

W. G. Master—Nathan Nesbit, Mount Vernon Lodge No. 14.

W. D. G. M.—James Heron, New-York Lodge No. 3.

W. G. Secretary—Thomas Minnis, Maiden City No. 29.

W. G. Treasurer—Robert McCarll, Brooklyn City No. 8.

W. G. Chaplain—John W. Heape, Valley Forge No. 29.

W. G. C.—Wm. Maclay, Maiden City No. 29.

W. G. A. C.—Samuel Wallace, Henry Clay No. 10.

W. G. P. T.—John Ballantine, Washington No. 2.

W. G. O. G.—Wm. Bell, New-York No. 3.

This Order at the present time numbers upward of six thousand members in this City, and is in a most prosperous condition.

Fire in Water-street.—Last evening, about 9¼ o'clock a fire was discovered in the wholesale drug warehouse of Mosher & Co., No. 40 Water-street, near Old-slip. The alarm was immediately given, but the firemen, in consequence of a very heavy fog existing, found it somewhat difficult to find out the exact quarter of the fire, which in the meantime continued to burn with increased rapidity. Engine Companies Nos. 21, 20 and 28 were first upon the ground and quickly subdued the flames, not, however, before some $1,000 damage was done, which is covered by insurance, but in what Companies we could not learn.

[illegible]

[illegible] Committee—Resolutions upon the Affairs of Kansas.

The [illegible] meeting of the Republican Central Committee, for 1857, was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, Jose A. Kennedy presiding.

Mr. Kane, from the Finance Committee, reported that all demands against the Central organization had been promptly paid in full, and that there was yet a handsome balance remaining.

A report from the Executive Committee, recommending that the Central Committee for 1858 should be adopted in precisely the same manner as that for 1857, was adopted, after a very long debate, amendments being offered that the selection of delegates to the Committee and nominating Conventions, should be made in accordance with the population, and of the various Wards and Districts. Another recommendation from the same Committee, that the Ward Associations should be placed more directly within the control of the Central Committee, was laid upon the table.

This question being disposed of, the following resolutions offered by Mr. [illegible] were adopted, after which the Committee adjourned [illegible]

Resolved, That the Republicans of the City of New-York, in common with the Republicans and the great body of the People of the State of New-York, regard with unqualified condemnation the [illegible] now in progress, sustained and promoted by the President of the United States to impose upon Kansas a Constitution not approved by her people, and submitted to their suffrages for adoption or rejection.

Resolved, That a Constitution, [illegible] the Legislature which may be elected [illegible] the majority, in the permanent [illegible] structure of the Government, [illegible] lature, and an absolute [illegible] of the people; and that in the [illegible] mitted, and of the great Republican [illegible] this State, the establishment of a Constitution [illegible] effected not by the mere vote of the [illegible] framing it, but only by its adoption, [illegible] and provisions, by a clear and honest majority of the people whom it is designed to govern.

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York, [illegible] by a popular election, [illegible] Constitution and every [illegible] whether Federal or State, [illegible] lived, will demand and [illegible] the People of Kansas [illegible] some of the [illegible] legs; and that they will [illegible] party alone—those Statesmen, [illegible] sentatives, and those alone, [illegible] cratic Constitution for Kansas [illegible] compton Convention, and in [illegible] a free and fair vote upon the Constitution [illegible] which their institutions and form of Government are to be established.

Resolved, That while we recede from no [illegible] principle of the Republican Party with regard to the constitutional powers of Congress over the Territories of the nation, we call upon all [illegible] all friends of freedom [illegible] in resisting and preventing the last [illegible] now pending over the freedom of [illegible] rage which, if submitted to, [illegible] the same party by which it is [illegible] fixed upon every State and Territory of the Union.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be [illegible] to consider and report what measures should be adopted for the maintenance of the rights of the people of Kansas and of the whole country in this crisis.

Resolved, That these resolutions, authenticated by the officers of this Committee, be published in the papers of this City, and in the Albany Evening Journal, and that a copy of the same, in circular form, be sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of New-York.

Later from Yucatan.

CAPTURE OF SISAL BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS—HEAVY CANNONADING AT CAMPEACHY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. [illegible]

The Mexican schooner *Eduardo*, Capt. Lavella, at New-Orleans from Tabasco, via Vera Cruz, reports having been spoken on the [illegible] ult. [illegible] the north, by the Campeachy [illegible] with three weeks' later intelligence from the Yucatan coast, and the progress of the political war in the interior.

The news is of great interest and importance. Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the armed vessel sent out from Campeachy, and was now in the hands of the Revolutionists. No particulars are given, nor have we further intelligence of the distracted condition of things at the capital.

Campeachy yet held out, but was still, on the 19th, more besieged by the Government troops, under command of Col. Cepeda. During the whole of that day until midnight, heavy cannonading was heard both from the forts of the town and the works of the besiegers.

Capt. Lavella also reports having spoken, on the 20th, Mexican schooner *Arrogante*, from [illegible] bound to Campeachy, [illegible]

The Street Commissionership Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no foundation for the remark alluded to in the Times of to-day, that Mayor Tiemann proposed, to avoid shouldering the responsibility of deciding between Mr. Devlin and Mr. Conover in reference to their respective claims to the office of Street Commissioner, by appointing a third man instead of either of them. The reason is obvious. Mayor Tiemann has no such power. By the Charter, section 21, the heads of Departments, of which the Street Commissioner is one, shall hold their office for two years, subject only to the power of the Mayor and Common Council to remove for cause. By section 19 the power of appointment is in the same hands. But it nowhere appears that this appointment shall be made on the incoming of a new Mayor; on the contrary, by plain and necessary intendment, it must be made at the expiration of the term of the predecessor, or when a vacancy shall occur.

Such a state of things does not, and will not, exist on the first Monday in January next. Mr. Devlin was appointed on the assumption of a right to appoint. If that right existed, his term cannot expire until the end of two years, unless he shall sooner be removed, or shall vacate. Being appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, he possesses all the rights they could confer. If they had no right to appoint, then comes the claim of Mr. Conover. He is appointed by the Governor on the assumption of a right to appoint for the residue of the term of the late Joseph S. Taylor. As that term will not expire until Jan. 1, 1858, (if Mr. Conover is rightfully appointed,) it follows that Mayor Tiemann could not disturb him for the whole of the coming year. In either case, therefore, the power to disturb Mr. Conover or Mr. Devlin is not in the hands of Mayor Tiemann. He must await the quiet movements of time. Meanwhile, he should recognize one or the other, to the end that the public works may be prosecuted with vigor and with system.

As the questions are purely of a legal nature, he will, doubtless, defer to the Courts, and deeming it prudent to institute the example of his predecessor in mingling executive will and judicial functions. The more natural way would be to treat the Commissioner *de facto* as the one legally authorized to act, until a Court of competent authority shall have definitely settled the question otherwise. CIVIS.

Wealth and Want—A Grand Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a criminal aspersion to assert that any class of this City, as a class, either oppress or neglect the poor. A glance over the statistics of New-York will show not only that the hand of poverty is in every one's pocket, but that, in fact, the wrong is the other way—the poor oppress the rich.

Affluence, competence, and the inferior degrees of social comfort, as a rule, come from industry and integrity; while utter destitution can too generally be traced to improvidence, prodigality, or [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

With all these discouragements, however, [illegible] a wealthy firm in the City, now daily [illegible] a princely way, the deep interest [illegible] half of the needy in our midst. [illegible] as, dear merchants, are dispensing [illegible] ishing to an amount that puts to shame the clamor against rich men [illegible] Ward. They are distributing [illegible] day, an average of some 3,000 pounds of [illegible] bread to the poor, and this charity from [illegible] nal sympathy with suffering humanity, [illegible] willing sacrifice of Christian zeal. [illegible] occupies much of their time, and [illegible] employees in visiting applicants and [illegible] destitute; but they continue their [illegible] without stint or faltering, and the hungry [illegible] are bountifully furnished with their [illegible]

Such things ought to be made known [illegible] ple's sake and the equity of the [illegible] whom honor is due? And the [illegible] that this statement is made [illegible] and entirely without the knowledge [illegible] concerned.

VIRGINIA POLITICS, TRADE AND FINANCES.

Important Messages from Gov. Wise.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, has transmitted three messages to the Legislature of that State: [one] on the present commercial crisis; the second against the repeal of the usury laws; and the third on miscellaneous subjects. The messages occupy the entire space of our Richmond exchanges of Tuesday. The Governor does not leave untouched any of the leading topics of the day, in so far as they bear upon affairs in Virginia. His views, though they may not always be considered sound, will nevertheless command respect. They are, in many instances, bold, striking and original, and the messages are constructed with the Governor's wonted ability. We give below an extended synopsis of these documents.

FIRST MESSAGE.

[illegible] devoted to financial [matters], the Governor examines the causes of the existing crisis, its mode of operation, and some of its results and effects, in order to derive lessons [illegible] for the future, and relieving [illegible].

[THE INCREASED] PRODUCTION OF GOLD THE CAUSE OF FINANCIAL REVULSION.

[illegible] large expansion in [illegible] in prices, in currency, and in speculation, has occurred. A state of over[trading] [illegible] made us reel and stagger and [illegible] like drunken men. The primary and [illegible] cause of this state and condition is, the [enormous] increased production of gold. [illegible] of the world—California, Australia—[illegible] were discovered and opened [illegible]. Their extent and richness are yet [illegible] operations have produced [illegible] millions of precious metals, and they still seem to be [inexhaustible]. This led nearly all [illegible] gold was to be immediately and [illegible] depreciated in value, and no sufficient [allowance] was made of the immense progress, too, [illegible] of life, and in the powers of production [of] everything else besides gold. No allowance [was made] for the application of steam, of chemi[stry], [illegible] machinery, and of concentrated [illegible]. These had generated human operations, [illegible] capacities, far beyond any creation of [illegible] history. The demand for gold [illegible] merely to supply the attenuated [illegible] of the pigmies of [illegible] of labor have grown up [illegible] their hands, and their supply and support are great, beyond anything known [illegible] experience. Their supply and support [illegible] proportion to their power of production. [illegible] ships, cars, canals, railroads, mountain [illegible] continents of [illegible] of agriculture—not mere laces and [illegible] equipages of living—required more [illegible] than the world ever required before. [illegible] supply of gold, then, ought not to [have been] expected to enhance the price of every [illegible], or rather to cause gold to fall so [illegible] value, inasmuch as the demands [illegible] and powers of production of everything else had increased in proportion.

[illegible] The increase of the production of gold [illegible] immensely greater amount of it to be [illegible] in making the ordinary utensils of life. [illegible] proportions for currency.

Again: Just at the moment when the production of gold was so increased, it was all called for by the extraordinary wants of the principal powers of Europe. Their immense colonial schemes required [illegible], and added to these wants, war broke out between Russia, England and France, involving all the European and Asiatic powers; and the revolution in India has followed immediately after the peace of the Crimea. A struggle has been going on for years between the Banks of England and France, each grasping at the specie and striving to hold "the barometer of exchanges" for the world, while the Governments of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and all the other powers of Europe, are collecting their resources and [illegible] their means to prepare for any contingency, civil or warlike, which may arise. England and France have the power to purchase up the gold as fast as it is produced, and they have bid[den] [illegible] of it away from us. It was more [wanting] in Europe than it was wanting here; it [illegible], out of the reach of our wants now, and to get it back a premium must be paid by us far greater than that which was paid to take it away. We ought not, then, to have expected so large an amount of specie to remain in our country, and to become an enlarged basis for increase of banking capital and circulation.

Yet, the popular belief, the general delusion was that we were to have a superabundance of gold; that it was to be got for digging without limit, and that it was to be a drug if not go begging in the [market]. It was to become merchandise, and not [illegible] be any longer money.

The consequence of this delusion should have been, apparently, to lessen the amount and issue of paper currency. But, on the contrary, the demand for a circulation was greater than ever; and the gold not being here to supply the currency, 78 millions only being left in the public depositories of the country, there was a multiplication of banks, a vast increase of banking capital, and an inflated paper circulation of 214 millions. The number of banks increased from 671, in 1843, the last specie suspension, to 1,416, by the 1st of January, 1857. The amount of banking capital now, independent of private banking, is $370,834,686, and the total bank assets, including capital, was $1,324,018,452; exclusive of capital, was $953,178,766; the amount of total banking liabilities was $[illegible],351—leaving a total surplus of $430,[illegible], exclusive of capital; and the aggregate of immediate liabilities, i. e. of circulation, deposits and dues to other banks, was $602,804,507; and the aggregate of immediate means, i. e. of specie, specie funds, notes of other banks and sums due from other banks, was but $177,404,692—leaving a deficiency of immediate means, on the 1st of January, 1857, of $[illegible],399,815. Such was the degree of inflation and deficiency of immediate means [on] the 1st January last.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Another reason for this excessive inflation of our currency is the speculation in the northwestern territory of the United States, brought on by corrupting grants to internal improvements by the General Government. For years past the Federal Government has been giving alternate sections of the public lands to the new States to construct railroads. These grants were turned over to the new State corporations, of banks and railroad companies; and these corporations have multiplied and issued and speculated to an extent paralleled only by the Yazoo schemes of old.

For years the Congress of the United States, without restraint, without debate or question, even in either house comparatively, has been going on in a career of extravagant appropriations to internal improvements, and these have been partial particularly to the Northwest. Why? It is not pertinent here to inquire, but such is the fact. Whilst a watchful jealousy has guarded other branches of what used to be denounced as the corrupting American system of Federalism, this branch of it has been allowed quietly to grow into a policy which all have directly or indirectly, silently or expressly, countenanced and encouraged. States northwest of the Ohio have had a [vast] work of public improvements completed for them. Individuals have made millionaire fortunes. Corporations have banked upon stocks [illegible]. The land offices have [been] [illegible] by speculators. Though circulation there has been excessively multiplied, yet the demand for money has been so increased as to [raise] rates from 15 to 24 per cent. per annum. Our stocks and our money have gone there [illegible] the reward of the times; and are now [illegible] in the dead fall of the crisis. The speculation in the Northwest and the gold diggings on the Pacific coast have inflated our currency, [illegible] a bubble which is now bursting, and [illegible] these bonds into the market at a disparaging rate of discount.

[illegible] again as ever to forget that the moment money or its representative is [illegible] really or artificially increased, then immediately commences an inflation of prices, which in turn for the time makes a demand for money and [illegible] its relative value. At all times the specie [illegible] standard; and the pressure of any [illegible] will bring the currency to the test of the [illegible] artificial value, and, at first, far below the [illegible]. In this crisis, the production of gold [illegible] the currency, and its export left not enough [illegible] to redeem the over-issue of paper circulation. The only redeeming power is in the [immense] production of other things besides gold [illegible] and bring to us specie.

THE GREAT CENTRES OF TRADE.

[illegible] thirteen principal centres of trade, [illegible] financial and commercial relations [illegible] States. Two are primary, national centres—the one the importing, New-York; and the other the exporting centre, New-Orleans. The others all are but satellites and secondary as compared with [these]. In [the northeast are] Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, [in] the Southeast, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah and Mobile. In the northwest, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, and St. Louis; on the Pacific, San Francisco.

The centres of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the northeast, operate upon an *active commerce, and a large mining, manufacturing and agricultural interest.* The centres of the southeast and south operate upon the *export commerce and upon the planting interest.* The group of centres in the prong of the Ohio and the Mississippi operate upon a *large agricultural and mining interest,* upon *some manufacturing* and *upon the lake trade.* St. Louis operates upon a large *agricultural interest* and the *trade with the Indians and Santa Fé.* San Francisco upon the *Pacific, commerce and mining.*

And the striking fact is exhibited, that the *four* great central, middle, Atlantic and Ohio front States, slaveholding, tobacco-growing and breadstuff-producing, agricultural and grazing States, full of iron and coal and copper for mining, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, *have no centres of their own,* but are *dependent upon centres around them, north and south, east and west!*

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF THE FOUR MIDDLE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

The Governor here introduces lengthy statistics, generalizing the facts reported by the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 1st of January last, and showing the effect of the operation of these centres relatively upon other States, as exhibited by the relative condition of the banks. He makes the following deductions:

I have grouped Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky together, because they have no centre common to each, and no centre of their own, and because they have a homogeneity of trade. And we see that they have a balance in their favor "due by other banks," of ... $4,866,189

And, including that balance in their favor, the *surplus* of their *total* means over the *deficiency* of their immediate means is ... $7,181,372

Or, their surplus is 6¼ per cent. on their sum total of means ... $111,665,994

As compared with New-York, their surplus is as 6¼ to 4 per cent.; with Massachusetts, as 6¼ to 22½; with the two combined, as 6¼ to 9½. With the five New-England States, without centres, as 6¼ to 32; with New-York and the six New-England States, as 6¼ to 14; with Pennsylvania and Maryland, as 6¼ *to no surplus of total means over deficiency of immediate means;* with New-Jersey and Delaware, as 6¼ to less than 1½; with Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware combined, as 6¼ *is to less than no surplus!* As compared with the four Northeastern *States with centres,* Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as 6¼ to 7; and as compared with the whole 11 Northeastern States combined, as 6¼ to 1 per cent. only of a surplus of *total* means over their *deficiency* of *immediate* means. This shows that this group of States has undoubtedly a large portion due them of the balance due by the great centre of New-York, and that in their means, individually and collectively, they are far above the average strength of the States with which they trade, and that the balance of trade is in their favor over a large proportion.

And the whole comparison shows:

1. That the capital employed in trade flows to the centres.
2. That it flows there in spite of the *balance of trade.*
3. It shows that this very fact of a balance in trade in favor of the States producing the raw materials, against the commercial centres, instead of being a strength, is a weakness in times of a money pressure. And
4. Above all, it shows that the best defence a State or people can have against the tax of paying exchange to centres all around them, and against the danger and dismay of having their surplus or balance of trade caught under the dead fall of hard times in centres outside of their control, *is to build up centres of trade for themselves within their own limits. If* Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee and Kentucky, had united to build up their own centre, they would not now have all their surplus or balance tied up in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—cities which will, of course, take care of their own people or themselves first.

The surplus capital will flow to the centre, because commerce is there most active; the dollar there can be turned over oftenest and make the most profit. There is the great storehouse of supply, and there is the great congregation of demand. *And this is in spite of the balance of trade or the rate of interest on the use of money.* No matter what is the rate of interest in New-York, a bill of exchange on that City will draw a premium from any place on this continent, *because it is the centre of trade.* Money is more valuable there than elsewhere. Some suppose that money is drawn from Virginia, for example, because the rate of interest there is *seven,* and our rate is *six.* If that be a cause, why does San Francisco, where interest is 36 per annum, not draw the money from the seven in New-York? On the contrary, we know that a bill at San Francisco on New-York will always command about 2 per cent. premium.

To come nearer—the banking interest in Ohio is from 12 to 15 per cent. Why don't that rate draw from New-York? It is *because New-York is the centre, where importations are made, where supplies are obtained, where money is most in demand.*

So, some suppose that the balance of trade against the centre will draw money away from the centre. On the contrary, *it leaves the money there.* Thus, when a merchant or producer here at Richmond sends $2,000 worth of flour or tobacco to New-York, and purchases only $1,000 worth of merchandise, he has a balance of course in his favor of $1,000. What does he do with that balance? Why, if he has a head on his shoulders fit to manage money, he will leave it there and not bring it home with him; because when he gets here he can obtain a premium from a bank or banker here for a bill of exchange on New-York—*a thing which is too much rated as "specie funds."* The bank here which buys in ordinary times, gets its full equivalent. But if issues notes to buy it, which have to be redeemed. And when pressure comes, the notes are presented for redemption here; and to get the *specie* to redeem with, the bank has to present the bill of exchange in New-York; and when it goes there in a crisis it finds the drawee has suspended or failed. At all events, the very means it counted on as specie, turns into *protested paper*—protested at the centre for a balance due the circumference.

SPECIE BASIS FOR VIRGINIA RECOMMENDED.

A State like New-York may issue upon stocks because it has a "Clearing-House" to keep down circulation; but an agricultural State, whose commerce is not active enough to settle balances weekly, must have a circulation equal to its capital, and no basis except the specie basis can be made safe or sound.

If the Legislature then takes up the subject of a general Banking law, I would respectfully recommend:

1. That but one plan of banking be adopted.
2. That each Corporation be independent, and be not allowed to have a branch or branches.
3. That each be authorized to issue only two of notes to one of capital.
4. To issue three of notes for *one* of specie, and no more, under a forfeiture of charter.
5. To redeem all its issues in specie.
6. Be required to register all their notes issued, in some Government office.
7. To issue no note under $10.
8. To be separate from the State and its finances, except so far as to negotiate loans and to receive deposits of public funds.
9. To be limited in dividends to seven per cent., and to reserve all surplus over that per cent. for a contingent fund, to guarantee specie payment.
10. That greater governmental control be reserved over them to supervise their proceedings, and to *prevent* violations of their charters.
11. That whether the State owns stock in them or not, at least three of the Directors be appointed by the State to be sworn as Commissioners to report quarterly the condition of the bank; and that said Commissioners be not allowed to own stock in or to borrow from the bank while acting as Directors.
12. And that for sufficient cause the Legislature or the Executive should have power to institute proceedings to close the bank and put it in the course of liquidation.
13. That the banks be allowed to bank upon a limited amount, say one-half only of the deposits made in them.

A bank or system of banks thus limited would be safer to the people and better accommodate the commercial communities. And nothing short of some such limitations and restrictions can be relied on to guard the agricultural States from revulsions like that we are now suffering.

OPPOSITION TO A NATIONAL BANK—CONFERENCE OF STATES PROPOSED.

We ought to guard not only against the revival of a national bank, but any system of banks which has arisen or resulted with like powers, and alike dangerous. The States themselves, without investing the General Government with any more powers than it has already, may coöperate in a plan to bring about uniformity in banking, and in regulating the currency. Their laws ought not to conflict, and they ought to consult the public good, by concurring in some agreement of legislation on those vital subjects. May not Virginia move in proposing a conference of the States, to obtain this desirable end without amending the Constitution of the United States?

SECOND MESSAGE.

AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS.

The second message of Governor WISE is devoted specially to the subject of the legal rate of interest and the usury laws of the State of Virginia. The Governor is hostile to their repeal. He thinks that the evil of the present times will not be unmixed with great good if it shall effectually prevent the raising of the legal rate of interest and the abolition of the usury laws. The Governor sends with his message to the Legislature a "triumphant refutation" of the arguments of JEREMY BENTHAM in a pamphlet on "free trade in money, or note-shaving, the great cause of fraud, poverty and ruin, &c., by JOHN WHIPPLE of Rhode Island." We quote some of the Governor's reasonings in favor of usury laws. He says:

Interest on money is a devouring element; and these times will satisfy all that we cannot venture to transgress the law of the experience of ages, that 6 per cent. is as high an average rate as any people can afford to pay for its use. The business of legislation is to look to and conserve a regular and normal state of trade, and not to minister to and indulge a spirit of speculation; and above all, to restrict rather than to increase the power of money. Money was created by legislation for the convenience of the people, and it should not be allowed to be perverted from its uses, as a medium and standard of value, to their oppression. Money is powerful enough already, and can make its profits independent of loans. A money aristocracy is the most dangerous enemy of this Republic. No spirit of independence can withstand the depression of debt; and as long as man is man, "the borrower will be the slave of the lender." I trust, then, that no specious appearances or arguments will induce the General Assembly of Virginia to increase our legal rate of interest. And much more strongly do I urge that they should not repeal or relax our usury laws. * * *

Money is the very subject of sovereignty, because it is *its creature.* It exchanges for everything else. It is that universally and inordinately demanded; that which must be had, as the only tender in payment of debts; and it is that which maintains government itself. It is common to all other subjects of value in every way that they are not common to each other or to it. It may and ought to be, then, the subject of legal regulation where other property may not be and ought to be regulated by law. And to allow parties to bargain for their own rates is to repeal the usury laws, and at the same time to throw an obstruction in the way of business. I trust, therefore, that one good effect of this money crisis will be *to prevent the raising of our rate of interest* and to *prevent the repeal of our usury laws.* I have refrained to urge the moral considerations against their repeal, because some of the best of men are involved in the error of this mistake. But the moral reasons against repeal are incalculable. One of the most immoral effects of the abolition of usury laws would be to depress all the investments in State securities already made at 5 and 6 per cent. Unlimited usury would raise the rate of interest so high that no one would think of investing in bonds drawing only 5 and 6 per cent. interest. The investments already made would sink so low in the market that the faith of the State would be broken, as by a dishonorable repudiation itself. And no new bonds could be sold, except at a rate so high that no people could bear the taxation necessary to complete public works or to support public credit.

THIRD MESSAGE.

STATE INTERFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The third message of Governor WISE to the Virginia Legislature, is on miscellaneous subjects. He commences in the following original style:

It has not been for the want of reverence for *religion,* or that I have been unmindful of God's providence to our people, that I have omitted to observe the mere form and fashion of executive messages, to acknowledge Divine Goodness. I have purposely omitted to do so, for the same reason that I have, on every occasion when called on by the clergy or others, declined to recommend or appoint a day of thanksgiving. The Mayor of Alexandria lately addressed me on that subject, and I returned for answer the letter, a copy of which is herewith communicated. I declined for the reason that the state officers have no authority or power to interpose in religious matters belonging exclusively to private individuals, and their voluntary church organizations. We are a Christian people, recognizing the Christian law, in our baptism, in the naming of our children, in the sanction of our oaths, around our family altars, in keeping the Sabbath day, in the Courts of justice, in our ideas and observances of common morality and decency, in marriages and in burials—from the cradle to the grave, in our whole lives and laws. But there is no church establishment, and ought to be none; and there ought to be no meddling of the State with matters of religion and faith, except to protect and defend the freedom of conscience and voluntary worship, and to enforce sound morality and common decency. This hinders us not, but rather sets us free to praise God in our own way. Any recommendation of worship from the State or its officers, in any form, is to some extent a constraint upon the people, who have forbidden by their Constitution the intermeddling with such matters by political power. Politics and religion ought not, in any way, to be brought into contact. They pollute and destroy each other. Two of the worst evils of the times are *political religion* and *religious politics.* I am not constituted and appointed to handle God's holy things, and I will not dare hypocritically and cantingly to huckster them in the market of popularity among men.

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

It appears, from the financial statement, that after reducing the floating or temporary debt, in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1857, by the amount of $370,266 68, the balance in the treasury on that day was $37,124 81; and these two sums approximate the estimate of the late Auditor by $125,060 51, the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1856, making up the difference in the estimate and the result.

The annual report of the First Auditor shows the present condition of Virginia finances and his estimates for the next two fiscal years. The treasury will require no increase of taxes; the temporary debt is reduced to about $770,000 from $1,659,000 in the last two fiscal years; and for any deficiencies in the next two fiscal years, Governor WISE recommends the authority to issue treasury notes to the amount of $500,000. The chief burden of the public debt falls on the current year of 1857–'58, or that measure would not be necessary.

THAT TAX ON OYSTERS.

Governor WISE is still troubled with a desire to increase the revenue and to make the taxes equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth. He renews the proposition to impose a tax on oysters in the following terms:

The State has, at the lowest estimate, 2,000 square miles of bottoms and beds of sea coast, and bay, and rivers and creeks and harbors, covered with the rock and matrix of these shell fish. In other words, we have 1,580,000 acres thus covered; and allowing *one-eighth* of a bushel to every square yard there are at least 784,000,000 bushels of oysters in the natural beds of Virginia. This is a *jus publicum* which the circuit and supreme courts of the United States have again and again decided to belong to the State. She cannot regulate and control the *trade and navigation* in these oysters, but she may regulate and control and make a revenue out of the catching and taking of them. About 96,000 tons, in all sorts of vessels, boats and canoes and skiffs, are employed in taking and carrying them away from their natural beds. Allowing on an average 15 bushels only to the ton, and ten trips a year, each trip will take and carry away 150 bushels per annum—making in the whole at least 14,400,000 bushels taken and carried away per annum. I am confident that the real number of bushels is nearer 30,000,000, but take the smallest amount, and they are worth at the oyster rocks 33⅓ cents per bushel, $4,800,000. About *one-fifth* are taken by our own citizens, say $1,000,000 and $4,000,000 by cit zens of other States against our laws.

This immense amount is annually taken by citizens of other States, because there are no means whereby to enforce our laws, either as to who shall take oysters, or as to the time when they may be taken, or as to the mode of taking them. All these regulations are now imperative, and they are all important, in order to prevent the destruction of this great source of wealth. The oyster is immensely prolific. It is supposed that the mother oyster spawns about 3,000,000 every year, in the month of May generally, in our climate. Allowing five-sixths of the spawn to be swept away by tides and to be devoured by fish, every mother deposits around or near her about half a million per annum. The taking of oysters at the time of spawning destroys far more than are taken; but if the taking of them is properly guarded, they are indestructible, and will be a perpetual source of wealth, owing to their prolific reproductiveness. It takes about three years from the spawn, for them, in favorable beds, to be fit for market.

[illegible] of deriving a revenue [illegible] are [illegible] and certain.

First—Prohibit [all but] our own citizens from taking them, [illegible], and require all persons [illegible] for two years or more, before [illegible] to take them.

Secondly—Strictly regulate the time and mode of taking them, as under existing laws, by our own citizens.

Thirdly—Require every citizen who desires to take oysters, to obtain a license from the clerks of the County courts or from proper revenue officers in a cutter service, upon paying so much *per ton per annum* for as many tons as the person may choose to employ in the trade, from the 31st of August to the 1st of May in each year; discriminating between the tonnage of large and small vessels, as the former cannot make so many trips as the latter, and between vessels large enough to run to the markets, and boats, canoes and skiffs and all small craft which are obliged from their size to sell near the place where the boats are employed. The oysters must be taken by means of tonnage in one form or another, and a tax on tonnage, therefore, may be made to reach every conceivable case. Paying the license on tonnage will authorize the person to take as many as can be taken by the amount of tonnage licensed without cost or trouble of any measurement or count whatever, and the rate per ton licensed only will have to be collected, and an inspection only by cutters will be required to see that none take oysters who have no license.

Fourthly—Organize a revenue service of *few* steamers, well manned and armed, to regularly visit the oyster beds, and see that those who take have license, and that those who are not citizens do not take; and if they purchase and carry away, that they have bills of lading from citizens from whom they purchased, and who were licensed to take them. This force will be sufficient. The kind of steamers required will cost each about $15,000, and the cost of running, repairs and insurance of each per annum will be about $3,000. After the first cost of $60,000, the annual expense will be, at the maximum, not more than $20,000. A reasonable tax would be a fee for license equivalent to from three to five cents per bushel. On the calculation that each ton would take fifteen bushels a trip, and make ten trips a year, or take and carry away 150 bushels per annum, then, at three cents per bushel, each ton would be taxed $4 50. Every ton engaged in the trade can easily afford to pay $5 tax. If 96,000 tons are employed, $5 a ton would yield the Commonwealth $480,000 of revenue per annum.

Fifthly—Require this cutter force to perform police duty, especially in guarding our coast against the stealing and running away of our slaves. If the licences would barely pay the expenses of this service, that object alone is sufficient to put such a law into force, besides the end of securing the monopoly of the oyster trade to our own citizens, and of preserving the oysters from destruction.

Sixthly—Besides the oyster beds, the planting grounds are all below low water mark, and belong to the State, and a large revenue may be derived from marking them off by metes and bounds, and renting them out for the State, as is profitably done by other States.

If it be feared that the scheme is impracticable by State officers, the Legislature has but to grant corporate powers to a company to collect revenue from this source, within a maximum and minimum limit, and I have no doubt that a large bonus can readily be got for the privilege. The oyster banks will pay a better bonus than the banks of a paper currency. An oyster mine is a better source of profit to labor than any known mine of coal, copper, silver or gold. If our oyster beds had been mines of metals, they would not have been so neglected by legislation as a source of revenue.

THE ARMS SENT TO BALTIMORE AT ELECTION TIME.

The Governor alludes to the large stand of arms possessed by the Commonwealth—sufficient for 100,000 men at a moment's warning; and while on this subject he says:

I will take occasion to inform you that lately the Governor of Maryland applied to me, as Chief Executive of Virginia, to lend to that State a portion of the public arms, for reasons which he states in the accompanying letters, and which appear in his accompanying correspondence with the Mayor of Baltimore. His purpose was avowed to protect the freedom of elections and the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise in the State whose laws he is bound to see faithfully executed, and the safety of whose people he is bound to defend. He was the judge of the necessity which called for the exercise of conservatorial powers, and he declared the want of arms to keep the peace, and asked the comity of a loan of two thousand muskets from the State of Virginia for the purpose of protecting the safety of the people of a sister State in the enjoyment of the most sacred right of American freemen. With some knowledge of the necessity for this call, and a full knowledge of my powers, duties and responsibilities, I did not hesitate to grant the request; ordered the arms to be delivered to the agent sent to take them on with dispatch, who receipted for them; they were sent, were not used, and have been returned in good order, without loss, cost or charge to the State of Virginia.

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.

A great difference of opinion has been caused as to the best means of disposing of this class of the population. The Governor says:

"What is to be done with them? is the question, and it is difficult to settle it justly and to our satisfaction. Several modes have been proposed. One is to send them, in one exodus, out of the State, to the non-slaveholding States of the Union. I doubt both the policy and the justice of this plan. Its reason assigned is, in a vindictive spirit, to teach Abolitionists better how to appreciate the nature of the negro. But that spirit, always blind, is apt to mistake in this, and the result would be rather to make so many missionaries among the foes to our institutions and to our people, to harden them against us rather than to convert them in our favor. Besides, they would, on this plan, have to be sent North to a climate not suited to their habits or natures; and it would be harsh thus to subject them to wholesale dispersion, disease and extinction. Such is their fate in Free States and in cold climates. They are not fit for freedom or frost, unless they are among friends who will provide for them; and slaveholders, at last, are the best friends to the African race, and their climate and location are most kindly to their natures and habits. It would be more humane, and more just to them, to take from them their liberty at once, and sell them wholesale into Slavery, without their consent. But the moral sense of our people would revolt at a violation of individual and personal rights like this, and no such usurpation would be tolerated by public sentiment. What then?—if they ought not to be sent North to Free States and the tender mercies of fanatics and frost, nor to the South and Slavery? The answer is, that we ought to colonise as many as we can in Liberia; to take back under masters as many as are willing to return to the patriarchal protection of Slavery; to encourage the virtuous and industrious among them, by seeing that they are compelled to learn valuable trades and arts; and to reform our penal code so as to punish capitally certain of their higher offences; to punish their secondary offences with solitary imprisonment; and to condemn the minor offenders and the idle to labor on the public works. A code of discipline would soon rid us of all the vicious and dissolute, and retain to us the trustworthy, the virtuous and industrious.

I submit to the Legislature whether the separate tax upon them for colonization purposes is constitutional. The law was passed before the new Constitution went into operation, and the Constitution provides that all taxes shall be *equal* and *uniform.* Now this is not equal and not uniform—it is special and partial, and on one class alone; and capitation tax is provided only to be levied on *white male inhabitants* of 21 years of age. Under this law $7,000 per annum is raised from free negroes, and about $1,000 per annum only is expended for its professed purpose of colonization. The balance goes into the general Treasury in addition to other taxes. I therefore recommend the repeal of this law levying this tax. I recommend, also, that a free negro be allowed in future, after a given day, to hold no land or real estate beyond a small number of acres for a homestead; and no house or lot in a city or town; and that they be prohibited from lending money on interest to a white man at all; and from holding slaves.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

And, lastly, the Governor alludes to Mr. BUCHANAN'S election to the Presidency and its results, in the following terms:

During the last year an election for President and Vice-President of the United States was held, which portended results of the deepest interest to our people. They were saved from apprehended evils, which I will not recapitulate, in order to avoid irritating the temper of the times. But at one moment a dark cloud shrouded the heavens of our happy country, and seemed ready to burst over and destroy our many rich and glorious blessings. Then it was that I felt called on to address to certain of the State Executives a letter of which the accompanying is a copy. Its objects were to defend the rights and liberties of the State of Virginia, to protect her people, and to save the Union. Happily the election itself accomplished these objects, and there was nothing more for me to do but to rejoice with every patriot in the result. The omens for the future are far better than they have been; and the warnings of the past are potent to dispel the clouds which were lately so dark and threatening. Our federal relations are now in safe hands, and [illegible] confidence I leave them there, to be [illegible] by a zealous vigilance, [illegible] by mere faction, or [illegible] sectional [illegible] that we all, in [illegible] as a band of brothers, to [illegible] undivided [illegible] for this one [illegible] the [illegible] relations of our own blessed commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Politics—Dead Seasons—The Official Vote at the State Election—Mortality Among Democratic Papers—The Surveyorship of Boston—Specie—Business—Tuckerman—The Weather—Deaths in Boston, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

The disaffected "citizens" have got a candidate in the person of FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Jr. Mr. LINCOLN is a Whig, one of the bits of flesh that cling to the skeleton of that famous mastodon that figured in the pre-Adamite political ages under the name of the Whig Party. He is an excellent man, and would make a good Mayor. His friends advocate his election on the ground that he is "a Boston boy," and sneer at Mr. HALL because he has been here but five or six years, whereas he has not been here above four years. They say that Mr. HALL can't find his way about Boston without the aid of a map and a pilot. How that may be I know not, but I am very sure that if the principle which lies at the bottom of their opposition to Mr. HALL were carried out to its consequences, we should fare hard for local officers. The population of Boston does not belong by birth to Boston. Half of it is from the banks of the Liffey and the Shannon, the Elbe and the Rhine. Of the other half, a large portion, perhaps a heavy majority, is from all parts of the Union. Most of the old Bostonians are scattered over the face of the earth, from Roxbury to San Francisco, and from Calcutta to Aden and Suez. The native population went out of town years ago, and live in the shade of the lilac. They crowd the rural districts, and their places have been taken by others. To talk of "Boston boys" under such circumstances is to drivel. The meaning of such talk is, that Mr. HALL is one of the men who led the party that made Mr. SUMNER United States Senator. This is the unpardonable sin, the unforgotten and never-to-be-forgiven wrong in the eyes of men who have never been able to get down beyond the year 1852, and whose whining and canting produce the same effect on the human stomach that comes from a trip on a particularly boisterous day across the Straits of Dover. If the beloved disciple were a coalitionist, they would blackball him; but Judas they would support were he a sound Hunker, as it may be supposed he was.

However, Mr. HALL'S friends can't complain a great deal. They display almost as much bigotry as their foes. They wouldn't vote for Col. HEARD in Convention, because he is a distiller, though the liquor he makes is not of the sort that commonly enters into human consumption in the shape of a popular tap. I do not believe that a gallon of liquor of his manufacture ever found its way into American stomachs; and it is an article of faith with our temperance men that it is one of the rights of Yankees to export just as much liquor as they can contrive to dispose of. When the Maine Law was before our Senate, in 1852, one of its opponents proposed, by way of rider, to add a section to it forbidding the manufacture of all kinds of intoxicating beverages in Massachusetts; but this was bitterly opposed by the friends of the measure, who all voted against it, and caused it to be rejected. They averred that Massachusetts men had the right to manufacture, and to sell abroad articles, for selling which at home they would be sent to the house of correction. Now these very same men, or their associates, are so squeamish that they can't vote for the nomination of a man for Mayor who manufactures rum to be sold in Leghorn or Smyrna! They could, and did vote for the only Massachusetts man who supported the fugitive slave law, in spite of their intense Republicanism; but their fanaticism on rum will not permit them to vote for another and an abler man because he makes spirit for the thousand proper uses to which it is applied. There is neither sense nor consistency in their conduct. The impression has come to prevail that the leaders of the Hall party mean to make a special effort to enforce the Maine law in Boston, where it is now as dead a letter as the fugitive slave law in Worcester or Concord. This may give Mr. LINCOLN some votes that, under a liberal course of action by the other side, he could have had no hope of getting. It is wonderful how these fanatics, some of whom are the worst guzzlers in the country, and upon whose well-seasoned brains a hogshead of rum would make no more impression than a shower on Sahara—it is wonderful, I say, how they cling to the delusion that "legal suasion" is to bring about another golden age, whereas it has only made an age of glass, in the shapes of tumblers, bottles and demijohns. True, they succeeded in sending liquor-sellers to the houses of correction in cart-loads, just as the Revolutionary Tribunal sent people to the guillotine in *batches,* but as *incivisme* grew in France out of blood, so does rum-selling in Massachusetts grow, apparently, out of the imprisonment of liquor-dealers. The law and its enforcement have nowhere decreased the sale and consumption of liquor to the amount of so much as one glass. Yet it is purposed to "make an effort" to enforce the law in Boston, where it has effected nothing in the six years, almost, that it has been in existence.

The "People's" Party have nominated Mr. HALL, which increases his chances of an election not a little. In what "People" differ from "Citizens" is not known, but I suppose there must at least be a distinction between the two organizations.

Bay State Mills stock has been down to $30, being a loss of $970 per share. The expectation is that it will be down to the Vermont Central level, which is a good deal less than nothing. The Middlesex Company have a meeting to-day, which is expected to be a stormy one; but I am informed that reporters will not be admitted. [I have since heard that at the meeting, the proceedings of which were very interesting, a Committee of Investigation was appointed. I hope they'll find the stock, but I don't think they will.]

The official vote at the last State election has just been published, and is as follows for Governor:

Banks	60,887	Beach	31,760
Gardner	37,596	Scattering	373
Banks' plurality			29,311

The returns from all the towns but one, and that one of the smallest in the State, were correctly made. Mr. BANKS led his ticket in every case, but Governor GARDNER and Mr. BEACH did not lead theirs. The official votes for Senator, which were formerly compressed into a couple of stickafull of room, would now make more than a column and a half of your paper, which is a nuisance to our papers. There are but two Democrats chosen to the Senate, after all the expectations that were formed of political change from organic change.

Another Democratic paper is to follow the example of the Springfield *Argus,* and, as it cannot draw money from the pockets of its friends, will soon draw its last breath. Mr. COMSTOCK, who edited the *Argus,* is bent upon being FLETCHER WEBSTER'S successor, as Surveyor of this port. There are some duties attached to this office, but Government, with a benevolent allowance for the incapacities of the politicians who are called to it, provides Deputies to perform them; and the Surveyor has only to draw his six or seven thousand a year, and to spend it, so that it is no presumption in any man to seek the place on the score of capacity. Mr. F. WEBSTER will probably prove too much for Mr. COMSTOCK, [illegible] the President will hardly think proper to turn the son of the great Whig out of all [illegible] office which is his [only] means of support. The old Whigs are already grumbling, because they have not been better provided for, and they would probably turn Republicans if they saw that their numbers were to be increased through Democratic ingratitude assuming an active shape.

[illegible] refusal to be made [illegible] of here is highly approved by all sensible men. The calling political actors "out" is in even worse taste than the calling dramatic actors "out;" and those who refuse to respond ought to be supported by respectable people, in the hope of effecting a restoration of the age of decency.

SUTTON, who killed HINTON a few weeks ago, has been tried and acquitted. The result will be to encourage the carrying of deadly weapons. Captain SANFORD, of the steamer *Menemon Sanford,* has been convicted of [illegible] he did not make proper efforts to save a Mr. [illegible], who fell overboard and was drowned, while going from Boston to Bangor. The case has been taken to the Supreme Bench, on exceptions.

The Anti-Slavery article in the last number of the *Atlantic* is now attributed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, the well-known Abolitionist.

Specie is as abundant with us as it usually is when the banks nominally pay their debts. You experience no more difficulty in getting it, that is to say, than you do in those times when formal suspension is not thought of. The brokers, who expected to make such harvests out of the general distress as were reaped by their predecessors of 1837, have been greatly disappointed, and are not half so grateful for the prevailing distress as they expected to have been. They feel as Mr. Bryce Snailsfoot felt when he was prevented from plundering the wreck of the *Revenge,* by Norna, after having prayed devoutly that many ships might be sent on the Shetland shores.

The improvement of the shoe business is not confined to Lynn. We hear of resumption of work in other towns, and the hope is expressed that the year will expire amid a much more cheerful state of things than was expected to be known a month since.

The people of the Southern part of Boston are much disgusted with the Metropolitan Railroad, which, at a numerous meeting on Saturday evening, they formally denounced as "a total and unmitigated failure" in the items of good accommodations and proper fares. Thus far, these city railroads have done but little good for the people.

Your remarks on TUCKERMAN and his case are correct in the main, but those who have known him from childhood say that there was nothing in his outward career that would warrant the belief that he was in any respect different from the ordinary run of men. What puzzles me is, that a man who was so situated that it was easy for him to do right and succeed, while it was positively difficult for him to do wrong, should have chosen the wrong path. We often see clever men get into scrapes, but the facts show that there were some excuses in their cases, which, though not pleadable in the Courts, nor to be recognized by that rigid morality which demands that the right shall always be done, may nevertheless have weight in Heaven; but TUCKERMAN seems to have gone astray wilfully, when he had before him a career that was to be envied by all his acquaintances. By connections, by circumstances, by talents, he was apparently placed even beyond the possibility of departing from the fair play of the world. He had only to go through life on the golden casters that had been provided for him, and to have everything that renders existence desirable. Yet his life for years has been such as to warrant the severe language which you have applied to him, and all but to exclude him from human sympathies. It is said that his first lapse from integrity was caused by his having listened to the representations of an artful but able man, who used and abused him, and who prevailed upon him to borrow the funds of the Railroad Company. This may be true, and the person referred to is unquestionably one of the most consummate scoundrels that ever lived; but TUCKERMAN ought to have known better, with his opportunities, than to attempt the swindling game for another's benefit, in the expectation of being allowed half the profits of the scheme should it succeed. Not content with even a profuse income, and with the certainty of becoming rich in due time, simply by the slow process of accumulation, he was seized with the desire of becoming wealthy at a bound, and so went over the precipice. If anything could teach men to reflect, it ought to be TUCKERMAN'S history.

On Saturday there was a desperate attempt made to snow, but it came to nothing. The heavens kept up a dark gray line, however, until last evening, when a heavy easterly rain-storm commenced, which lasted for hours. This morning the sun came out brilliantly, and there is not a cloud to be seen, the day being more like October than December.

There were 81 deaths in Boston last week, of which 31 were of children of five years and under.

THYME.

Miscellaneous Items.

A party of rowdies in Baltimore, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, awakened Mr. William Bed[illegible]man, wholesale oyster dealer on Fort-avenue, near Fort McHenry, and ordered him to open his house and give them something to eat, as they had been on a ducking expedition, and adding that they would give him some ducks. Mr. B. was alarmed, and supposing they would be satisfied if he complied with their requests, he called a colored man to give them as many oysters as they could eat. The fellows, after satiating their appetites, proceeded to the piazza which surrounds the house, and going up to the windows of Mr. Bedman's chamber, demanded money, and swearing that they must either have a good lot of money or his life. Mr. B. protested that he had no money about the house, and was in the act of turning away, when one of the party drew a revolver and shot him twice, wounding him dangerously. The same party proceeded to the new establishment of the Baltimore Gas Company, and committed another outrage. They went in at the principal entrance, and there met one of the workmen named Charles Hogan. He was rudely approached by the party, one of whom demanded money, whereupon he told them that he had none. They then seized and searched him, without finding a cent. Exasperated at the disappointment, one of them cried out to another to shoot the —— anyhow; and whilst Hogan turned to enter the establishment, he was shot. The ball penetrated the left side of the body behind the shoulder-blade, and the wound is of a dangerous character.

The Winter has set in at Lake Superior. The ice extends in a solid body from Copper Harbor to a point twenty miles above Eagle River, stretching out five miles into the Lake, and is from two to six inches thick. Copper was being drawn by teams upon the ice in Ontonagon River. The snow was from two and a half to three feet deep, and the cold at times was most intense. At the Bruce Mines, one day last week, the mercury marked 20° below zero; at the Iron Mountain 15°, and in Marquette 16°.

The Columbia and Sacramento Rivers, in our Pacific Territories, are noted for their salmon fisheries. From the [illegible] of August to the [illegible] of October of the present year, at least three thousand barrels of salmon were salted on the Sacramento, and about forty thousand fish were sold fresh. At the last accounts from San Francisco it was expected that within the next thirty days 15,000 barrels would have been shipped thence to New-York, Australia and other markets.

Don Lino Vigil, brother of the present Sheriff of that county, was killed by E. N. De Pew in a personal rencontre in the town of Taos. It seems that De Pew, who was at the time the Sheriff and Deputy Marshal, held a warrant for the arrest of Vigil, the execution of which was resisted by the latter, who was at the time intoxicated. As Vigil advanced upon De Pew with a drawn bowie-knife, the latter drew his revolver and shot him, the wound taking instant, fatal effect.

The Boston *Journal* says specie is now so plentiful in general circulation that bankers have no more chances, as was before the case upon a general suspension of the banks. One keeper of a restaurant in that city states that he has deposited in the bank $25 per day in silver for several weeks past.

A young man named William Archer was shot and killed by his younger brother, in Ararat, Susquehanna County, Penn., Saturday week. On Monday, the accused, George, a boy of only some 15 or 16 years of age, was brought to Montrose by the constable and lodged in jail.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 148, 170, 226, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Nos. [illegible]

The General Trial Calendar will be called on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, for selecting short causes.

TERMS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
For the City and County of New-York, for the years 1858 and 1859.

GENERAL TERMS. For Arguments and Appeals.

First Monday of January, held by all the Judges.
First Monday of February, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] of March, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] Monday of April, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] of May, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] of June, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] Monday of Sept., held by all the Judges.
[illegible] Monday of October, held by all the Judges.
[illegible] Monday of Nov., held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of Dec., held by all the Judges.
Open at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS. For the trial of Issues of Fact.

	Part I.	Part II.
First Monday of Jan.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
First Monday of Feb.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
First Monday of March.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.
First Monday of April.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
First Monday of May.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
[illegible] of June.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.
[illegible]	Judge Brady.	Judge Daly.
[illegible] of Oct.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
[illegible] of Nov.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
[illegible] of Dec.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.

Open at 10 o'clock, A. M. No day Calendar will be [illegible].

SPECIAL TERMS. For the trial of Issues of Law, and for Motions, &c.

First Monday of January, Judge Daly.
First Monday of February, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of March, Judge Brady.
First Monday of April, Judge Daly.
First Monday of May, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of June, Judge Brady.
First Monday of July, Judge Daly.
First Monday of August, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of September, Judge Brady.
First Monday of October, Judge Daly.
First Monday of November, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of December, Judge Brady.
Open at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—For the City and County of New-York—Dec. 1857.

Ordered, That the Clerk give notice of the following [illegible]:

1. A new calendar of causes will be made for the January Trial Term, 1858. Notes of Issue therefor must be filed on or before Saturday, the 26th day of December inst.

In Notes of Issue for that, and each subsequent term, [illegible] state whether the issue is one of law or of fact, and if of fact, whether it is to be tried "by a Jury," or "by the Court," (without a Jury.) It shall also state whether the cause was marked "down" on the Calendar, [illegible] when so marked down.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the Note of Issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

2. Causes in which Notes of Issue are filed, subsequent to the January Term, will be placed at the foot of the Calendar for that term, and it shall not be necessary to file more than one Note of Issue in any cause during the year.

[illegible]

3. Causes set down for the third week of any term, and which are not disposed of during that week, and [illegible] marked "off for the term," will have priority [illegible].

4. Causes may be "generally reserved." When a cause is so reserved, either party may apply at the [illegible] Term for an order directing it to be placed on the Day Calendar. Two days' notice of such application [illegible] be given.

5. The Calendar of Issues of Fact to be tried by the Court (without a Jury) will not be called until the third Thursday.

[illegible] causes shall be placed on the Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—General Term, Dec. 9.
By the Court—Clerke, J.

DECISION.

Lowber vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—I presume that it will not be disputed, even by the counsel for the plaintiff, that it belongs to the general, inherent powers of this Court, to exercise such an efficient control over every proceeding in an action pending in it, as effectually to protect every person actually interested in the result from injustice [illegible], and that it will not allow itself to be made the instrument of wrong, no less on account of its detestation of everything conducive to wrong than on account of that regard which it is proper it should entertain for its own character and dignity. And it will not only notice proceedings of this nature, when brought to its notice by the intervention of any person having an interest in the result, whether formally a party to the action or not, but it is the solemn duty of every Judge upon the Bench to employ a vigilant eye without waiting for the suggestion of others, for the purpose of avoiding and detecting the perpetration of wrong which may be attempted by the instrumentality of legal forms. And this vigilance should be exercised through every stage of the action, from the issuing of the summons to the levying of the execution. This superintendence, and this exercise of power, should indeed be regulated by a sound discretion, and with the utmost caution. Rules, orders and decisions of the Court, deliberately made, should not be lightly disturbed. As a general rule, none but parties to an action will be allowed to meddle with its management, or will be recognized as having any standing in Court in relation to it. When the litigants consist of adults, not under restraint and not insane, acting in their own right, the presumption that every man is the proper director of his own interests, and the serious inconvenience that would ensue from allowing the unsolicited interference of persons not interested, render it expedient that the Court shall lend no attention to any but the parties on the record. But even this rule must yield to the circumstances of the case. Even adult parties, apparently acting in their own right, and presenting themselves apparently in the adverse position of plaintiffs and defendants, may, by seeming to adjust only their mutual rights, compromise very seriously, and perhaps irrecoverably, the rights of others. The familiar instance referred to on the argument will at once present itself. Where one party confesses a judgment without consideration, or for too large an amount, or where it is not made in strict compliance with the directions of the Code, the judgment will be set aside on the application of a party not named on the record, but who is a creditor of the defendant. Now, on what principle is this interference allowed? Is it merely because the moving party has also obtained a judgment against the defendant? Even if this were the precise reason, it would be a very palpable instance of recognizing the right of a person not a party to the record to claim the interposition of the Court in regard to it. But the reason of allowing this has no such restricted limits. In the particular instance referred to, indeed, the Court will only hearken to a judgment creditor, because it is expedient to have his claim judicially established before it will be judicially recognized. But the broad reason for the interference of the Court is that the plaintiff and defendant, in the fraudulent confession of judgment, have by their combined action employed its forms to accomplish an act which affects the interests of persons having an interest in the disposition of the property affected by the judgment; and whenever this is done, the Court has the essential inherent power to interfere, although as a general rule, as I have said, in order to avoid confusion and contention, it will not do so where the parties to the record are adults acting in their own right, and are free from restraint.

On the general principle which I have stated, the Court would never allow a trustee to concede away any portion of the trust estate without ample consideration; and if he was a defendant in an action, and was about compromising the rights of his *cestui que trust* by a confession, by letting a judgment go by default or by carelessness, or even by a palpably mistaken view of his duty, the Court, at the instance of the person having the beneficial interest in the controversy, would interpose. The power of a trustee over the estate vested in him exists only for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*, and in equity trusts are so regarded that no act of a trustee will be recognized as valid which is calculated to prejudice the *cestui que trust*, although a purchaser without notice will be protected. Courts are equally jealous in watching all the acts of a trustee by which the interests of the trust may be compromised. The instances quoted by the plaintiff's counsel, in which the Court refused to recognize the acts of unauthorized persons to bind parties to a suit, have no application to this case. If the Comptroller attempted during the progress of the suit to consent of his own accord to a reference or an arbitration without any authority from the defendants, of course the consent would not be binding on them and would be entirely void; but by this application he does no such thing. As a tax-payer, and as an officer of the Corporation particularly identified with the administration of its financial concerns, he presents himself before this Court, and informs us that the defendants, who are in fact the mere trustees of the property and the other interests of the people of this municipality, the corporators of whom it is composed, are, by their conduct in relation to the plaintiff's demand, wasting the property of their *cestuis que trusts*. It is not necessary to suppose that this is a case of bribery or corruption on the part of the individual members of the Common Council, or of any other officers of the City Government, or that the Counsel of the Corporation has intentionally betrayed the City. It requires much stronger proof than I have discovered in the papers before me to induce me to believe that [illegible] contemplated any injury to his constituents. That officer, and even the members of the Common Council, may be sincerely of opinion that [illegible] the claim would involve the City in considerable expense, without any reasonable hope of ultimate success, and, indeed, that seems to be [illegible] [illegible] Comptroller, also deserves consideration. These matters seem to have been overlooked at the trial. As they should be reexamined, we express no formal opinion of them. The form of the judgment is also incorrect. The payment by the defendants should have been required on the plaintiff's executing and delivering to the defendants (or filing in Court for them if they refused to receive it) a warranty deed of the premises, free from all incumbrances (except as excepted in the contract), and with a guarantee in all other respects. Justice to all parties would be best promoted by modifying the order below, and allowing the answer and subsequent proceedings to be set aside, provided the Comptroller or any other tax-payer who may be substituted in his place shall, within 30 days from a written notice of the entry of this modified order, file an original complaint as a tax-payer, corporator or otherwise, on behalf of himself and others, setting forth such matters and making such parties and praying such relief in the premises as he may be advised. In the meantime, let the plaintiff's proceedings in this action be stayed, and if another suit shall be commenced as above provided for, let the plaintiff's proceedings be further stayed until the final decision of the other suit. Let the plaintiff in the new suit give security in the sum of $5,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Honorable Recorder Smith.

On the opening of the Court, yesterday, the following gentlemen were empanneled on the Grand Inquest:

SHADRACH BREWSTER, Foreman.

John E. Appleton,	John A. Appleby,	Paul A. Curtis,
John Dayton,	Daniel M. Devoe,	Joseph Fisher,
Ezekiel B. Harris,	John Wadsworth,	Thos. H. Messinger,
Alexander Rankin,	James N. Wood,	Sylvester Cahill,
William Dumont,	Henry E. Ells,	Robert S. Hone,
Wm. M. Halsted, Jr.,	[illegible]	Jon'n. R. Landon,
Hamilton R. Searles,	James A. Smith,	Abraham Sands,
Lyman Denison.		

The Recorder delivered a brief charge, touching only on those points required by the statute, the usury laws, the election laws, &c. After the Grand Jury had retired to their room, twenty-seven Petit Jurors were fined $25 each, for non-attendance.

David Donovan, a boy, aged 14 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

Two Italians, named Peppino and Durbino, indicted with a man named McIntyre, who was not on trial, was charged with highway robbery. They were also charged with assault and battery. Timothy Hinton deposed that he was knocked down at two o'clock, in the morning of Nov. 16, in Chatham-street, and robbed by the defendants of $6 and a cap. The evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge of robbery, the Court instructed the Jury to that effect. A verdict of guilty of assault and battery was returned. The defendants were not sentenced. No other cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 8.
Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

The Court-room was crowded, and the calendar contained 36 prison cases, 5 suspended cases, and 17 bail cases—58 in all.

William H. Ross, John E. Hunt, James Leary, and Thomas Donohue were complained of by Officer Charles Conant, of the First Ward Police, who says he found them in West-street soliciting newly-arrived emigrant passengers contrary to law, Dec. 5. The Officer said they were in the habit of offending in this way. The case was ordered to the General Sessions for trial.

William Robinson was arraigned at the complaint of John M. Bennett, of No. 21 White-street, an Inspector at the last election, who charged him with attempting to vote illegally at the polls of the First District, Fifth Ward. The offence was not proved against him. The prisoner was acquitted.

The case of Louis Kunsman, charged with an assault and battery upon William Rhode, Dec. 5, was adjourned to Saturday at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

Benoit Kahn was next brought to the bar. Abraham Moses, of No. 21 Chatham-st., took the stand. The complainant said he was a constable and went with an assistant (Dec. 4,) to the defendant's store to serve an execution upon him and collect the amount of a judgment for $21 which had been obtained against him. The defendant refused to pay the money and he (witness) proceeded to levy upon the property in the store. His assistant seized a stereoscope and the prisoner seized him and the complainant interfered, when, he alleged, the prisoner struck him with his fist. Witnesses for the defendant swore that he did not strike the constable; that on the contrary the constable seized him very roughly and pulled him out of the store. *Judge Osborn*—The testimony is so conflicting that I don't suppose we can convict him very well. More witnesses were examined for the defence. *Judge Osborn*—The testimony preponderates in favor of the defendant. We'll have to discharge him.

Thomas Muller and William Muller were charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed (Dec. 2,) upon Frederick Lowe, of No. 280 Broome-street. The complainant said these men with others were in his house on that day. *Counsel*—Did either of the prisoners strike you? *Witness*—No, they didn't strike me, but—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, Fred, who was the man that did strike you? The witness could not tell who the men were who struck him. They knocked him down. The prisoners were sitting by the stove and after he was down got up and jumped upon him. He was very much bruised. Witnesses for the defence swore that the prisoners only passed towards the door in order to go out when the fight was going on, and that in doing so they were compelled to pass over the body of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—I've no doubt at all but that these young chaps had a hand in it. He (Judge Davison) doesn't think there is enough evidence to convict them. Discharge them.

Ann Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery upon Henry J. Bechlar, was discharged, the witness failing to appear.

Michael McLaughlin, charged with an assault and battery upon Jane Hennessy, was discharged for the same cause.

Roxanna Terrel *alias* Topsey was next arraigned. She was a little hump-backed woman, seemingly incapable of injuring any one seriously. George R. Smith was the complainant. He said she called him names and struck him with a cowhide, Nov. 28. The affair took place in Hudson-street. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say, Judge, that they assaulted me first. He's in the habit of calling me a hump-backed son of a b—h every time I go into the street. Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant struck the prisoner in the face several times. She was found guilty of the assault and fined $20.

Leah Griffiths, a colored washerwoman, appeared upon the witness stand in a state of great tribulation. She said she went to Frederick Treadwell's grocery store, Nov. 28, and bought some potatoes. She had just been paid for some washing she had done, and had a $5 gold piece in her pocket. This, she said, she gave Treadwell in mistake, intending to give him a two-shilling piece. After she discovered her mistake, half an hour afterwards, she went back to the store and demanded the money, but could not get it, and had Treadwell arrested. *Judge Osborn*—This woman may be mistaken. I think it was doubtful whether it would be a case of larceny even if it was all fully proven. The prisoner was acquitted.

James Lowe was found guilty of voting illegally in the Seventh Ward, Second District, at the last election. Moses C. Hagadorn was the complainant. The Court suspended sentence.

Conrad Diffall and Christopher Jacobs were charged with stealing a penknife, value 12 cents, from Thomas Folk, No. 178 Avenue A, Dec. 4. The complainant did not want to prosecute them, and asked the Court to discharge them. They were accordingly set at liberty.

William Glover was charged by George Ray with attempting to vote illegally at the polls of the Sixth District, in the Tenth Ward, Dec. 1. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this is one of that lot of squatters at No. 33 Bowery.

Dorothea Costello, formerly convicted of an assault and battery upon Ellen Eagan, was fined $10.

DECEMBER 9.

The Judges of this Court determined to hold an extra session for the purpose of clearing the calendar upon which a larger number of cases had accumulated than could be conveniently disposed of at the regular times of holding Court. The room was not so crowded as usual. Although a great many cases were called on, many, at the request of the parties, were adjourned to some future day, thus defeating in a measure, the object for which the session was held.

Michael Collins was charged with an assault and battery upon Samuel Wooley. The defendant's counsel asked for a postponement. The complainant opposed it; the case had already been postponed a great many times; he had not brought all his witnesses, but still wanted to go on with the case. "What is the reason this is postponed so often?" "That's none of your business," said Judge OSBORN, "your witnesses are not here you say. Suppose they bring two or three witnesses to contradict you, we're not bound to believe you any more than them. You're just as bad as the rest of the party as far as I know." The case was postponed to Tuesday.

Several other cases were here laid over.

Judge Osborn—Well, we're getting on well; we haven't tried a case yet. More cases were adjourned. "I'll never appoint another special day," said Judge OSBORN.

Julia Sullivan was arraigned on complaint of Catherine Daley, No. 42 Hamilton-street, who said she struck her with a brick-bat, Sept. 26. The prisoner said she "lived out" in Williamsburg. *Witness*—After the warrant was got for her she ran away, yer Honor. *Prisoner* (interrupting)—I didn't run away. I went to live in me place in Williamsburg. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now you keep still till you're called on. The next witness that was called, said he did not see any blow struck. *Complainant*—He did see me struck. *Judge Osborn*—Well, he swears he didn't, and I rather doubt the truth of your statement now. After the examination of a few more witnesses, "Oh, it's a five-d[illegible] law matter," said Judge Osborn, "I say, discharge her." The [illegible] her hands three times and [illegible] blessing in the Celtic tongue, to the great discomfiture of the American [illegible].

"This is one of those Mackerelville fellows," said Judge Osborn, as Owen Farrell was brought to the bar. Sergeant David S. McElvie, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, entered a complaint of assault and battery. It seems a man named Gallagher was beaten by the prisoner, Nov. 28. He applied to the police officers to arrest his assailant. His chin was [illegible] cut, and Farrell tried to cut his throat and threatened his life. Sergeant McElvie and other officers went and arrested him at the corner of avenue B and Twelfth-street. He resisted and assaulted them and called on the crowd which stood by to rescue him. The officer was compelled to use his club, and finally took the prisoner to the station-house. Capt. Hart stated that the officers were threatened by the prisoner, and were afraid of their lives. He (Capt. Hart) had been threatened with personal violence if he dared to appear and press this prosecution. He was not deterred by any such threats from the discharge of his duty. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Farrell, you bear a very bad reputation up in that neighborhood. Even your own friends, who have heretofore assisted you, have asked that you might be placed where you wouldn't trouble them any more. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Leander Mendler was charged with an assault and battery upon Margaret Dishler. They had a quarrel about a dog belonging to the former, at whom the latter threw a stone, (Nov. 27,) whereupon Leander attacked the complainant with his fists, and threw a piece of coal at him. The complainant proceeded to relate the circumstances at great length. *Judge Osborn*—Well, there, that'll do; discharge the prisoner.

In the case of John Gardner, who, it was alleged, assaulted Bernard Walton, and gave him a beating in front of a sailors' boarding-house, No. 76 Roosevelt-street, a great many witnesses were examined on both sides. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think the testimony is too conflicting to convict him. Discharge him.

Patrick Shay was charged with an assault and battery upon his wife Mary, at No. 33 Baxter-street, Sept. 1. Counsel insinuated that the complainant had been once arrested on a charge of arson. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, it doesn't amount to anything very great any how. (To the witness)—That's all; We find him guilty, and suspend sentence; she's a notorious dare-devil, and ought to have been convicted and strung up long ago. *Clerk*—Better suspend the man instead of the sentence. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, no; I know all about the woman.

John Keefe was next brought to the bar. Officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh Police District, said he assaulted him and struck him several times in the head with a club at an election poll in Market-street, last election day. The officer had arrested a prisoner, he said, and Keefe, with others, committed the assault with a view to effect his rescue. Others had been arrested who were engaged in the same *melée*. A "lignum-vitae club about 16 inches long" was the weapon used by the prisoner. Mr. Murphy was called to the stand on behalf of the defendant. He said he knew nothing at all about the matter. *Judge Osborn*—Counsellor, this man says he knows nothing about it. *Counsel*—Oh! it's another Murphy. That isn't the man. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call another. There's plenty of Murphys to be found. [Laughter.] The next witness for the defence said he saw Keefe on the ground covered with blood and an officer came up and struck him. One of the crowd cried out, "My God! don't kill that man when he's dead already!" [Laughter.] Counsel said Alderman Adams was a necessary witness, and was very sick, and asked that the case might be adjourned. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose since the election the Alderman don't care a cent about it. [Laughter.] The case was finally adjourned to Saturday.

Catherine Hayes, convicted at a previous session of stealing a quantity of jewelry from John Moore, was sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

The case of John Carrigan and William Stone, charged with an assault and battery upon Wm. Wellington, was adjourned to Thursday.

Frederick Coleman, for an assault and battery with a club upon Robert Welsh, No. 47 Mott-street, Oct. 3, was fined $20.

Edward Mason was caught in the act of stealing some lumber, by Officer George W. Church, of the Eleventh Precinct Police, (Nov. 28.) The officer attempted to arrest him, when he committed a violent assault upon him. He was finally taken to the Station-house, and committed for trial. The officer did not want to press the complaint, and at his request the prisoner was discharged. James G. Burchard, who complained of the same man for stealing a plank, value 12 cents, from his lumber-yard, was equally lenient, and upon his intercession the prisoner was set at liberty.

A number of cases were here dismissed, the witnesses failing to appear.

Robert Patterson, charged with an assault and battery upon James Glenn, No. 46 Howard-street, Nov. 17, was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, at 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error in your paper. The Eastern Dispensary did not obtain a judgment against Dr. Budd. But, on the contrary, Dr. J. C. Budd obtained a judgment against the Eastern Dispensary, to the amount of $80, for professional services rendered that Institution.

WM. L.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves: On market to-day.	Beeves: Total for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1600	1689	36	336	1600	7280
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	357	30	17	2904	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	209	61	154	2964	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	86	62	73		
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400				
Total for week	1600	2649	175	480	7758	7280
Last week	2180	2185	164	369	6755	3851

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,540

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	400				2414
Hudson River Railroad	600				2219
Hudson River Boats	230				2636
Harlem Railroad	360	20	236	1600	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
On Foot	100				

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,115	Horses	—
Sheep	544	Lambs	—
Hogs	15,765	Calves	161

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	100	Missouri	—
New-York	615	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	190	Texas	—
Kentucky	317	Connecticut	70
Indiana	40	Michigan	18
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	11
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ —	8¼c.@ 8½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKETS.

A drizzling rain, with scarcely a moment's interruption during the entire day, has had a "dampening" effect upon the Cattle markets in more ways than one. The yards were filled with mud, and the animals [illegible] anything but a salable condition [illegible] depresses the prices [illegible] ¼c. ₱ lb. on the average. The offerings at Allerton's for to-day's market, were only 1,600, against 2,180 last week—a falling off of 580. The receipts for the week at that market were 1,689, which is [illegible] the previous week. The total City receipts, including those at Bergen, have been 2,649, against 3,185 last week, and a weekly average of 3,540 for last year. The apparent small supply in the yards this morning tended to a little animation during the first sales, and the best animals sold at a trifling advance over last Wednesday. Common stock went at the same figures, if not a little lower, when we take into account the lower estimated weights allowed by buyers on account of the bad show made by the cattle. Before night it became evident that even this small number of head [illegible] the wants of buyers. The sales dragged heavily, and the yards were barely cleared at sundown. There is just now perhaps a less demand for live cattle, proportioned to the inhabitants of this City, than has been known for years. The general effect of the financial troubles still seriously curtails the purchases of consumers. There is, moreover, an unusual supply of other meats, such as poultry, dressed carcasses of beef, mutton, game, and especially of pork. All the City markets are literally glutted with live hogs. At ALLERTON'S not only the hog-yards, but even many of the cattle pens, are filled with swine. Over 7,000 have been yarded at that market during the week, and more would have been there but for want of yard room. DORMAN reports over 8,000 at the various yards and slaughter-yards this morning, and large numbers have come in to-day—70 car loads, it is reported. The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
69	Ky.	W. H. Roberts	D. Barnes.
[illegible]	Ohio.	—— Abraham	M. Dalton.
56	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
18	Mich.	A. S. Baker	Budlong & Eastman.
18	N. Y.	I. Records	Budlong & Eastman.
20	Ill.	E. Nichols	Mead & Holcomb.
44	Ohio.	E. L. Gwynne	A. B. Mead.
58	Ky.	J. Wilson	S. Ulery.
20	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
44	Ky.	I. Van Meter	T. Wheeler.
77	N. Y.	Many owners	J. C. Hoag.
30	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
45	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
45	Ct.	L. Beers	Owner.
21	N. Y.	George Sage	Owner.
31	N. Y.	H. W. Cook	Owner.
32	N. Y.	Different owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
24	N. Y.	E. B. Welling	Owner.
14	N. Y.	J. R. Vail	R. White & Son.
35	N. Y.	George W. Wells	Owner.
35	N. Y.	Bryant & Shaw	Owner.
58	N. Y.	J. J. Van Houghton	George Ayrault.
85	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Valentine & Martin.
109	Ill.	J. McPherson	Wm. H. Harris.
37	N. Y.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
40	Ind.	Caldwell & Co.	E. Murray.
64	Ky.	E. W. Elbert	Wertheimer & Bro.
21	N. Y.	Lauterbeck & Co.	Owner.
34	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
20	N. Y.	E. Drew	Owner.
21	N. Y.	E. B. Sherman	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	[illegible] Roberts	D. Barnes.
20	N. Y.	[illegible] Trainor	Owner.
25	N. Y.	[illegible] Baker	Owner.
30	N. Y.	[illegible]	Owner.
31	N. Y.	—— Crowley	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	[illegible]	Owner.

Many other smaller lots were offered with the above.

E. W. GWYNNE had the best lot, of its size, in the yards to-day, consisting of 56 choice steers of his own feeding, from Madison County, Ohio. The average home weight was 1,750 lbs. gross. They were selected by buyers of the best cattle, C. GWYNNE taking [illegible] at $105, or fully 10¾c. One animal brought $110, which was very close to 11c. C. G. TEED, salesman, footed them up at 10c. at the close of the sale.

W. H. ROBERTS' 69 Harrison County, Ky., steers were selling by D. BARNES, at 9c.@10c. They were a very good lot, weighing 1,400 lbs. gross at home.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling two small lots of 18 head each, for A. S. BAKER and I. RECORDS. The former were of fair flesh, rated 600 lbs. net, and were bringing about 9½c. They were Michigan stock. RECORDS' "had nothing to say" as to the quality of his cattle, which were a hard, rough lot weighing about 640 lbs. net, and were not averaging over 8c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 20 common light Illinois steers for E. NICHOLS at 8c.@9c., estimated weight 560 lbs. net. Also, 44 pretty good Ohio cattle for E. L. GWYNNE, rated 750 lbs. net, at 9c.@10c.

L. BEERS had 45 of his own cattle from Connecticut. They were mostly Oxen, which would weigh near 800 lbs. net. They brought 8c.@9½c.—a few 10c. ₱ lb.

I. VAN METER contributed 44 Kentucky cattle, of fair quality, which T. WHEELER was selling for 9c.@10c. I. ANDERSON took 10, at $83 each, or plump 10c. A few animals brought $90 each.

J. WILSON forwarded 58 very good Kentucky cattle, weighing at home 1,575 lbs. gross. S. ULERY was getting 9c.@10c. for them.

J. C. HOAG got 8c.@10c. for 57 Dutchess County Cattle for various parties, and the same for 20 head of Western Beeves.

D. G. CULVER sold, on his own account, 30 fair to good Dutchess County Cattle, rated 600 lbs. net. They brought 9c.@10c.

VAIL & CAREY were selling, for Dutchess County farmers, 45 medium to very good Cattle, at 8c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $125. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There are no new features in this market. The moderate demand is just met by the supply, and the better class of Cows are gradually advancing in price.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 36 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. These are mostly brought in and sold by the owners singly, or in very small lots. The demand is moderate at present.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The demand is just met by the supply, and good Cows sell readily. Receipts have been larger of late.

CHAMBERLIN reports 62 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. They are now doing well, especially the better class. Nearly all have been sold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts for the week have been heavy, with a large proportion of "bobs." Milk being in good demand, Calves are either "deaconed" or sent to market when a few days old, and if they return the owner 50c. a head he considered it better than knocking them on the head or keeping them until they are five or six weeks old.

We view it as a wanton destruction of "raw material," to say nothing of the law, which takes, without compensation, this "tender meat" from the butcher when found in his possession. Some claim that the poorer classes should be allowed in these times to purchase cheap meat, even at 3c. ₱ lb., if they can get it. We are opposed to *bringing* them here at all, and think those sending them should be as amenable as the butcher who is caught with them in his cart or on his stalls.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 336 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. There is a large sprinkling of "bobs," which sell at $1 25@$2 each, or about 3c. ₱ lb.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@7c. The receipts continue light, and of these a large proportion are "kittens," bringing 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 158 Veal Calves, selling at 5¼c.@6¾c.

O'BRIEN reports 73 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7¼c. Stock mostly good, for which there is a fair demand. Young calves sell slowly at 4c.@4½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets are only moderately supplied, and prices are a shade better, ranging from 3½c.@4c. for poor, 4c.@4¾c. for good, and 5c. per lb live weight for extras. Very few of this latter class are now coming in. They are probably holding back for Christmas.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,600 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. A few of the best animals brought 10c. They range from $2 50@$6 50 ₱ head. One lot of large wethers brought $4 each.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales at ALLERTON'S of

120 Sheep at	$222 00	28 Sheep at	$105 00
24 Sheep	66 00	100 Sheep	360 50
42 Sheep	112 00	125 Sheep	310 00
100 Sheep	250 00		

[illegible] reports receipts of 1,[illegible] Sheep and Lambs [illegible] market is not fully supplied [illegible] 25c. ₱ head more than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,964 Sheep and Lambs, selling at [illegible].

Sheep [illegible] sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 9:

[illegible] & [illegible] report sales of

[illegible] Sheep at	[illegible]	44 Sheep at	$118 48
32 Sheep at	123 02	40 Sheep at	112 50
16 Sheep at	57 05	75 Sheep at	194 13

[illegible] reports sales of

44 Sheep at	$145 75	22 Sheep at	$66 75
40 Sheep at	129 50	50 Sheep at	156 75
26 Sheep at	81 25	70 Sheep at	240 00
100 Sheep at	289 63	42 Sheep at	123 50
100 Sheep at	317 00		

[illegible] McCARTY reports sales of

100 Sheep at	$3 50	$350 00
50 Sheep at	3 00	150 00
100 Sheep at	3 25	325 00
50 Sheep at	2 75	137 50
50 Sheep at	3 25	162 00
14 Sheep at	5 50	77 00
45 Sheep at	4 00	180 00
100 Sheep at	2 50	250 12½
43 Sheep at	4 25	182 75
100 Sheep at	2 55	257 50
40 Sheep at	3 00	120 00
18 Sheep at	3 37½	60 75
16 Sheep at	3 00	30 00
100 Sheep at	2 12½	212 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

There probably were never more hogs remaining unsold in this market than at the present time. Receipts have been very large, and the warm, wet weather is opposed to packing operations. Besides the very large stock on hand, heavy receipts are constantly arriving, some 70 car-loads reaching here to-day. It is difficult to find yardage for them. Some are disposed to hold on to their stock, but with a large drove the expense of yardage and corn-feed at $1 a bushel will make it very expensive, to say nothing of an uncertain future market. Heavy corn-fed hogs costing 5c.@5¼c. in Illinois, were sold to-day at 4½c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 7,260 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 4½c.@4¾c. for prime corn-fed.

A typographical error made our figures of last week read 30,051, instead of 3,051. The market is now largely over-supplied, and sales made with difficulty at reduced figures.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live......4¼c.@5c. | Dressed......5¾c.@6¼c.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs, Prime	4¾@5	6 @6¼
Light	4½@4¾	6 @6¼
Distillery	4 @4¼	5

Stock Hogs, no sale.

Markets completely glutted, about 8,000 at the yards and slaughter-houses unsold, and large quantities arriving daily. Prices low and on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quantities of the articles.

The Vegetable Markets have been more active than previously during the past mild weather. Owing in part to the state of finances, and partly from an absence of a full stock of good Vegetables, especially Potatoes, grocers and others accustomed to lay in a Winter stock, have both purchased smaller supplies and been later in doing so than usual. The severe cold of a few weeks ago reminded them of their necessities, and they have been improving the past mild weather. The canals are still open, and the numerous cargoes of Potatoes and Apples, at one time frozen in, have now mostly arrived.

The latest receipts of Potatoes, both from the upper Counties of this State, and from the British Provinces, show an improvement in quality, and prices have been put up a little. There are five cargoes of Nova Scotias now discharging at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Of our own varieties, the Peach Blow appears to be gaining favor among the Jerseymen. It is estimated that 3,000 barrels will go to that State alone for seed. One firm has contracts to supply 1,800 barrels for this purpose. We hardly see ground for this course, as those we have eaten from Long Island the present year have been inferior to the Mercers and some other varieties.

Apples continue in good supply, and many of them are very fine, but others suffered from frost while ice-bound in the Canal. Good lots of several varieties now bring $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

Pumpkins are becoming scarce and high, especially the cheese and crookneck varieties.

Butter is quiet, with a full supply now on hand. As the stock is heavy in the country future prices will depend upon the manner in which it is sent in. Pressing it upon the market in its present state would reduce the price at once. It is now arriving just about as wanted.

Eggs are gradually advancing, although the supply on hand is large.

Poultry is active, and the market well supplied. Large quantities are now arriving from the West.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$2 25	@	$2 37
Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	90	@	95
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@	—
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Beets—₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips—₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@	1 00
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@	6 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	7 00	@	8 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	—	@	3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	—
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb.	7	@	7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb.	8	@	8½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb.	16	@	—
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	75	@	87
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	62	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	10 00	@	15 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz.	62	@	87
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz.	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz.	1 50	@	2 00
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	38
Leeks—₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Celery—₱ doz.	75	@	1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	5 50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls.	10	@	10½
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12
Cheese—₱ lb.	6	@	8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz.	19½	@	20
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz.	17	@	17½
Fowls—₱ pair	75	@	88
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb.	13	@	14
Chickens—₱ lb.	10	@	12
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—₱ lb.	12	@	14
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	88	@	1 12
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Dippers, ₱ pair	25	@	31
Turkeys—₱ lb.	12	@	14
Geese—Each	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	56	@	62
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz.	1 50	@	[illegible]
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz.	75	@	1 00
Woodcocks—₱ doz.	3 50	@	4 00
Partridges—₱ pair	62	@	75
Grouse—₱ pair	1 00	@	[illegible]
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quails—each	12	@	15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	[illegible]
Hares—Each	11	@	15
Squirrels—Each	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	@	12
Bear Meat—Carcass, ₱ lb.	20	@	25

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 16,346 bbls. Flour; 15,447 bushels Wheat; 12,212 bushels Corn; 619 bushels Oats; 1,063 pkgs. Provisions; 264 bbls. Whisky, and 59 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Quiet and unsettled. Pearls, $6 25@$6 37½; Pots, $6 56@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,335 bbls., including 817 bbls. Pearls and 548 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, [illegible] cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Appear [illegible] Patent Sperm, [illegible]; plain Sperm, [illegible] [illegible] Adamantine, [illegible] ₱ lb.

COAL—The market [illegible] [illegible] Liverpool Orrel, [illegible] anthracite, [illegible]

COCOA—Para, in bond, [illegible]

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices show no remarkable change. We quote Java [illegible] Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, [illegible] [illegible] Laguayra, at 11c.@12c.

COPPER—The [illegible] New Sheathing [illegible] Yellow do., 21½c.@23c.; old do., 18c.@19c.; American Ingots at 26c.; Chili Pig at 22½c.@[illegible]; Bolts at [illegible] [illegible] at 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues very dull and [illegible] nominal, with only very small lots reported sold, including Middling Upland at 11c.@11¼c., and do. Gulf at 11¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Our available supply comprises but 2,[illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 1.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	[illegible]
Arrived since	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exported since	[illegible]
Stock on hand, not cleared, to-day	[illegible]

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Appear depressed and languid, with a restricted inquiry for all kinds. Dry Cod, [illegible] ₱ cwt.; Massachusetts Mackerel, [illegible] small No. 1; $8@$8 25 for [illegible] and $7 75@$8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $29@$32 ₱ tc., and [illegible] ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring, $3 50@$4 ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring [illegible] for scaled, and [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in slack request at about former rates. Sales, [illegible] bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 [illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian unaltered. Sales [illegible] to extra at $4 65@$6 30 ₱ bbl. [illegible] times plenty and heavy. Sales [illegible] mixed to choice extra at $4 [illegible] Rye Flour is in moderate demand [illegible] $4 [illegible] for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. [illegible] Flour $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are dull and [illegible] with more disposition to sell than to buy. [illegible] downward.

FRUIT—The demand is less animated [illegible] have not varied much. Raisins at $2 [illegible] Layer, and $2@$2 10 for Bunch [illegible] smaller pkgs. at proportionate rates; [illegible] [illegible] ₱ box; Soft Shell Almonds, [illegible] Almonds at 22c.; Leghorn Citron at [illegible] Currants at 10c.@11c.; Filberts at 8c., [illegible] ₱ bushel; Turkey Figs, 9c.@12c. [illegible] Oranges, $4 50; [illegible] Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday [illegible] drums and 22 cases, per bark [illegible] 8½c., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and bought after at, however, rather languid prices. [illegible] bushels, including ordinary [illegible] [illegible] prime to choice White Western [illegible] Red Western at $1 15 for good [illegible] Club, and 90c. for Spring and ordinary [illegible] ern at $1 24 ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull [illegible] Sales 23,000 bushels, at 80c. for old mixed Western [illegible] store; 65c. for old [illegible] for new Yellow and White Jersey [illegible] bushel. Sales were also made of [illegible] Northern Rye, [illegible] bushels State Barley at [illegible] in slack demand at [illegible] 48c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; [illegible] Jersey and Pennsylvania; and [illegible] ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River, at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal, as previously represented.

HIDES—Are in active demand, and importers seem more anxious to sell. Prices still [illegible] downwards, as the present stock on hand is the largest ever known, and the prospective [illegible] very extensive. Sales have been made of [illegible] Ayres, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 and 8 months; [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, 16c., 6 months; [illegible] Dry Orinoco, [illegible] 17c., 6 months; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande [illegible] (to go East,) [illegible] cash [illegible] California, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible], 6 months, [illegible] tion; 1,200 Dry Savanilla, at [illegible] hides; 600 do., (by auction,) [illegible] City Slaughtered, at 5¼c., cash. Stock in first hands to-day, 377,594, against [illegible] same date last year, and 21,817 same date in 1856.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. [illegible] of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, [illegible] cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported, at $22@$23, cash, and [illegible] ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is more sought after, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, [illegible] and Pipe and Sheet at 6c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ M.

LEATHER—There has been a number of Eastern buyers in the market since our last, who have operated freely in hemlock leather, and prices may be quoted firmer, although no actual advance has been [illegible]. Most of the boot and shoe manufacturers throughout the Eastern States have recommenced work, and the prospect is good for a fair demand for Leather during the winter. Oak leather is inactive [illegible] for which there is a fair inquiry for Southern [illegible]

LIME—Rockland; 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues tame. Prices are unaltered. Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, at 16c.@20c.; Clayed Cuba, at [illegible] and New-Orleans, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull and heavy for leading kinds, including Resin, at $1 [illegible] for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and [illegible] for white and pale ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2 [illegible] ₱ bbl. [illegible] at $1 37½@$1 87½ ₱ bbl., and Crude Turpentine at $3 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in [illegible] obtainable at 40½c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude is in slack demand at [illegible] prices; 60c.@65c. for Whale; and 95c.@$1 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. A very limited business has been transacted in refined Whale and Sperm, as well as in Palm and Olive at about former rates. Linseed is moderately dealt in; chiefly at 53c.@56c., cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at from 80c.@$1 10, according to quality, ₱ gallon. Mr. CHAS. H. LEONARD, of this City, has secured the Government contract for Natural Winter Sperm Oil, at $1 12 ₱ gallon, in New-Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 7, no movements of interest transpired in Oil or Bone.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied, sales having been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 75 for Mess, and $14 50@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 6¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Smoked Bacon, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request at uniform rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $8@$10 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $[illegible] $24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates; 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is saleable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, and somewhat nominal, at $3 50@$3 75 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply and demand are equally limited; prices are unchanged.

SEEDS—Are quiet, and prices are nominal.

SHOT—Drop, 6c.; Buck, 6½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are dull. For Deer there is no inquiry whatever. A sale of 15 bales Vera Cruz Goat, amounting to 315 lbs., was effected, at 30c., 6 months.

SPELTER—Plates, 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand is tame. Quotations show no remarkable variation.

SUGARS—The market is not very brisk, owing in part to the rainy weather. Prices are sustained. Sales since our last: 850 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly Cuba, at from 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were sold at [illegible], cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is restricted; prices tend slightly downward.

TIN—The market is dull, and quotations are altogether nominal.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 22c. for Jersey, and 23c. for Ohio and Prison, cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is in moderate request, [illegible] attracting most notice; but the current movements are unimportant. Holders are willing sellers, but they cannot find free purchasers. Foreign is partially neglected. We have no change to make in quotations.

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible] ₱ lb.; Flour, [illegible] 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, [illegible] ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship [illegible], 700 tons, Coal, to Acapulco; clipper-ship [illegible], to San Francisco; a bark from Mobile to Cork for orders; a brig to Nuevitas and back, [illegible] did not learn; a British ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, [illegible]; ship [illegible], 1,300 tons, to Valparaiso, Lumber, $16, without primage; ship [illegible], to Cadiz, (some days since,) [illegible] Staves, [illegible]; bark [illegible], [illegible] tons, [illegible] *Frost*, 240 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, [illegible] brig, [illegible] tons, same voyage, $[illegible]; a brig [illegible] to St. Kitts, Lumber, $11, [illegible] to Norfolk, Live Oak, [illegible] tons, to St. Kitts, [illegible] to Guadaloupe, [illegible] and back, Sugar, [illegible] $2; a schooner, same voyage, [illegible] 164 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, $650, and back from Frontera, Wood, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—[illegible] served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible].

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the statements made.

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Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

[illegible], New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday will be found highly interesting and important. In the Senate Mr. DOUGLAS delivered his promised speech in opposition to the indorsement of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which was followed by a long debate between that gentleman and Mr. BIGLER, which will repay perusal. The only business done in the House was the election of Printer—STEADMAN, of Ohio, being the individual selected.

Later advices from Kansas inform us that Gen. [illegible], Provisional Governor by grace of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, has issued two proclamations—one specifying the manner of holding the election on the 21st instant, for submitting the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people, and the other providing for the election of State officers on the first Monday in January. It is understood that Secretary STANTON had issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, which was to meet on the 7th instant. At a mass Convention of the Free-State party at Leavenworth on the 27th ult., it was unanimously resolved to put the Topeka Government in motion, and stand or fall by it, in case Secretary STANTON should decline to convene the Legislature. Affairs in Kansas are now assuming a more complicated shape than ever.

We received late last night from Washington a confirmation of the report mentioned above, that Secretary STANTON had called a Special Session of the Kansas Legislature, and also the somewhat startling intelligence that, in consequence of this movement, the President has removed him, and nominated to the Senate, as his successor, General DENVER, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is at present somewhere in the West. The reason assigned for Mr. STANTON's removal is that he has violated instructions, and committed an act calculated to disturb the peace of the Territory. The Senate did not take action on the nomination of General DENVER, and it is probable that an excited debate will take place in the next secret session of the Senate.

We publish, in another part of this morning's impression, sundry extracts from three Messages, recently transmitted by Gov. WISE to the Virginia Legislature. The first Message is specially devoted to the financial crisis, which the Governor partly attributes to the immense increased production of gold, and partly to extravagant Congressional appropriations for years past. This Message also enters into a lengthy examination of the condition of the Banks of the United States in general, and of Virginia Banks in particular. The second Message is a protest against the repeal of the Usury laws. Among the subjects discussed in the third Message, are the old Wise idea of imposing a tax upon oysters as a means of increasing the revenue; the condition of Virginia finances; an explanation of the manner in which a stand of arms were sent to Baltimore at last election; and divers other matters of general as well as local interest. Gov. WISE's productions are always readable, and those under consideration are especially so; his bold and original views will command the attention even of those who are most opposed to them.

Further intelligence from the Utah expedition states that on the 3d of November Col. COOKE's command was one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie, proceeding as fast as possible towards the Winter quarters fixed upon by Colonel JOHNSTON, on the Henry Fork of Green River. A rumor prevailed that BRIGHAM YOUNG intended to fight the troops this Winter, while there was a chance for an equal, or rather for an unequal conflict, and that before reinforcements could be sent out in the Spring, he would destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah, and proceed to some other locality. This accords with rumors which have reached us through other channels.

During the fog which prevailed yesterday afternoon, a collision occurred at Sandy Hook between the steamers *Ocean Wave* and *Long Branch*, the former bound to this City and the latter to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury, in which both vessels were much damaged, and were with difficulty prevented from sinking. The force of the concussion was such that the passengers on both boats were prostrated, and many were badly bruised. The officers of the boats are not blamed.

WM. PAGAN, a mulatto, former steward of the bark *Pentucket*, has been arrested, charged with being one of the parties implicated in the late robbery of $10,000, in doubloons, stolen from the *Pentucket*. He was found by two detective police officers at Farmingdale, L. I., where he had succeeded in getting up the impression that he was a runaway slave, and was fast gathering about him a host of earnest sympathizers and friends. He had in his possession $4,400 of the stolen money. He has been locked up in the Tombs for trial.

The Cattle Markets have been fairly supplied during the week. The receipts were some 500 less than last week, but quite sufficient for the demand, and the yards at Forty-fourth-street were barely cleared last evening, at last week's prices, except for a few of the best animals, which sold a shade better. The Swine markets are literally overstocked; the stock on hand, and hourly arriving, equals, or exceeds, any former period. The price of hogs has fallen off very materially during the past day or two, and continues to decline.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were comparatively quiet. The rainy weather checked out-door business. Flour was lightly dealt in, at about former rates. Wheat was somewhat brisker, yet not dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at easier prices. Rye was steady, while Barley tended downward; the demand for each was fair. Provisions were dull and heavy. No important change occurred in other branches of trade.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute held their first meeting for the winter season last evening, at the American Institute, Mr. STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works, in the chair. The subjects discussed were the adaptation of furnaces to fuel under steam-boilers, and the general construction of engines. The history of steam-engines on our American waters was exceedingly interesting.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad, for the election of Directors, was held at Albany yesterday, and the proceedings will be found reported elsewhere. The Board of Directors is nearly the same as last year.

Several parties appeared yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court to request Justice WOOD's attendance at the residence of CORNELIUS WOODS, the individual shot at Tammany Hall, and to receive his complaint against the person who, he alleges, shot him. The Justice being absent from Court the affidavit of complaint was deferred till to-day. WOODS charges PATRICK COSGROVE, alias "Pat Cockroach," with the shooting. WOODS is under proper medical treatment and doing well.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Councilmen to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department from $[illegible] to $5,000 a year.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the purchase of land on Ward's Island, met yesterday, but did no business.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Only one case, of little importance, was tried.

The Dental Convention had another meeting last night to forward the organization of a society of their craft for mutual defence and improvement. Dr. AMBLER was chosen Secretary, and Dr. W. B. ROBERTS Treasurer. The Chairman is to be elected from evening to evening.

The Kansas Question in the Senate—Opening of the Campaign.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate was of marked interest and importance. Mr. DOUGLAS made a bold, manly, and high-toned opposition to the admission of Kansas under any Constitution which should not have previously received the sanction of its inhabitants. He insisted that this submission of the fundamental law to the popular vote, was absolutely required by every principle of Republican justice, by the pledges of the Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati Convention, and by every consideration of policy and good faith. He expressed his satisfaction that the President had refrained from making the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution an administration measure, and had not recommended such action in his Message to Congress. Indeed, he referred to that document for proof of the fact that the President himself was in favor of permitting the people of Kansas to vote upon any Constitution which may be offered for their acceptance.

The Lecompton movement found a zealous champion in Senator BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, who judiciously avoided, however, any argument upon the merits of the question, and confined himself to a personal attack,—which was in very bad taste and still worse policy,—upon Senator DOUGLAS, whom he sought to convict of inconsistency, by saying that, at a private caucus held at his own house, he was understood to have favored the admission of Kansas under Mr. TOOMBS's bill, without submitting it to the people at all. In the spicy running debate which followed, Mr. DOUGLAS gave this intimation a very flat denial, and even compelled Mr. BIGLER to withdraw it.

The discussion yesterday was significant. Mr. BIGLER disclaimed any authority to speak for the President,—and we have very little doubt that early in the campaign Mr. BUCHANAN will very cheerfully avail himself of the explanations of his position which were volunteered by Mr. DOUGLAS. We remarked yesterday the noteworthy neglect of the Message to recommend to Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution;—and the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS confirm our conviction that, with so cautious a man as Mr. BUCHANAN, this omission is not without significance.

Meantime, it is very curious to note the pertinacity with which political parties cling to this Kansas question, in the hope of making party capital out of it. The principal interest which the leading organs of both parties take in the subject, turns upon its shifting relations to their partisan ascendancy. The Republican presses are rejoicing at the course of WALKER and DOUGLAS,—not because that course is just and proper, but because it threatens to divide the Democratic Party and prepare the way for a Republican President. The Democratic papers regret the same action for the same reason. Neither side acts upon any settled principles or from any paramount regard for the public good. What will be its effect *upon our party*, is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.

We do not imagine that the differences between the President and some of the leading Democrats in and out of Congress is to have any very serious effect upon political parties. And still less can we see any reason to believe that it is in any event to strengthen the Republican Party or improve its chances of success in 1860. The President seems, indeed, strangely blind to what the whole country perceives to be the true party policy of his Administration. He has it in his power to take from the Opposition everything which has given them strength hitherto. The Republican Party was created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was built up by the insane Kansas policy of President PIERCE and the violence of the Pro-Slavery faction both in Kansas and at Washington. It cast the enormous vote, and reached the prodigious strength which it exhibited last Fall, because the people believed that Slavery would be forced upon Kansas if the Democratic Party should succeed. To break the force of this apprehension the Democratic Party committed itself fully and unreservedly to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and pledged itself that the people of Kansas should have full and perfect liberty to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In accordance with this pledge, President BUCHANAN, as he states in his Message, authorized Governor WALKER to declare, in "general and *unqualified* terms," that the people should have an opportunity to vote upon any Constitution that might be framed for their government. The whole country would be satisfied with the redemption of this pledge: and it is becoming every day more and more certain that it will not be satisfied with anything short of that.

The President is of opinion that the refusal to admit Kansas, except upon the submission of her Constitution to the vote of the people, will plunge the Territory into renewed agitation, and perhaps civil war. Pray, by whom is such a war to be commenced? Not by the people of Kansas, certainly, for *nine-tenths* of them are in favor of such a submission. The President—unless he discards utterly the information of his own officials in Kansas—must be perfectly aware that the danger is on the other side;—that the *refusal* to submit the Constitution to the popular vote will arouse the most intense indignation among the inhabitants, and in all probability involve them in open and armed resistance to the usurpation. Governor WALKER has assured the President that this would be the certain and inevitable result,—that no power on earth could force this Constitution upon the people, and that the attempt to do so will assuredly involve Kansas and the border States in all the horrors of civil war. Secretary STANTON has expressed the same opinion. Does the President attach no importance to the assurances and views of men so thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and temper of the people of Kansas as these gentlemen are?

The point presented in this matter is too plain for argument, and we cannot believe that an act requiring the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, as a condition for the admission of Kansas, will meet any serious opposition from members of the Democratic Party. And it is because we believe that such a bill will be passed that we do not apprehend from the existing differences, any important changes in the relations of the political parties of the country.

The Treasury Report and the Financial Crisis.

Just two centuries ago, in the Fall of 1657, the Duke DE CHAULNES applied to the Estates of Lorraine for a "gratuity" of 2,000,000 *livres*, to be by them paid to their liege lord LOUIS XIV., the first monarch of Christendom. The Estates undertook to discuss the proposition, when the Duke sent them word that if they haggled over the matter, he would refuse them the honor of paying the money at all, which threat so terrified those loyal persons that they immediately cashed the regal draft. It had never so much as entered into their minds to conceive of asking what was to be done with the money. This was the sort of financiering in which that great Protectionist COLBERT delighted, and which finally brought the throne of France to the earth. And nothing could more strikingly illustrate the change which two hundred years have brought over the political and the economical relations of mankind, than a comparison of this story with the language and the tone with which the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States approaches the similar subject of a national loan in the presence of the representatives of the sovereign people.

Mr. COBB does not threaten to reject the boon which he craves, unless it be granted without debate. On the contrary he sets forth, at considerable length, the causes which have brought the National Treasury to its present precarious position, and he is at very great pains to prove that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes will not merely relieve the Department over which he presides, but greatly facilitate the exchanges of the whole country. His suggestion is at once practical and timely, and we cannot doubt that it will receive the immediate and favorable attention of Congress. The notes which he proposes to issue will reinforce our monetary circulation with an accession of authentic and unquestionable value, and will, in this way, do as much, perhaps, as it is in the power of the Government to do towards the recovery of our industry and our commerce. For there can be no doubt that Mr. COBB takes firm ground when he questions the constitutional right of the Government to expand its expenses, and to enter upon new and extensive enterprises for the purpose of distributing the pence of Peter into the pockets of Paul. The only salvation of a nation, or of an individual, from pecuniary embarrassments, is to be sought in active production—in an excess of creation over consumption; and the public works in which a Government can properly engage are almost exclusively of an unproductive kind. Such, for instance, are the vast majority of the works which have been carried on in the capital and in the provinces of France during the last few years, under the policy of the present Emperor; and the remarkable phenomenon which has been observed in France, of a steady rise in the price of all the necessaries of life produced by agriculture, amounting to an advance of 40 per cent., since the year 1853, has been attributed by French economists of distinction to the large proportion of the profits of French industry yearly absorbed in these unproductive enterprises. The annual accumulations of France are estimated at something over $240,000,000, of which the greater part formerly passed at once into the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the nation, but is now diverted either into the coffers of the Treasury, or into the problematical investments of the Exchange.

In the public property of Great Britain, her ships-of-war, forts, military equipments and material of war, palaces, government docks, &c., it is estimated that a sum equal to the whole national debt is now represented. Nothing could be more foreign to the practice, or more irreconcilable with the true interests of this country, than any steps in this direction. Our productive resources have already suffered quite enough from the diversion of capital into speculative channels. In a great number of cases our railways have been constructed on principles exactly opposed to those which governed the Pitt policy of public loans in England: they have been built for the benefit of posterity by a tax on the present generation, and though they have added substantially to the permanent wealth, they have injuriously affected the temporary financial equilibrium, of the country. How to restore that equilibrium is the leading question of the hour, and a satisfactory answer to it is more likely to be found by the active efforts of individual character and capacity, in reëstablishing the system of commercial credit, than by any tentative experiments of the Government.

Mr. COBB is of opinion that a general Bankrupt Law, directed against the careless and improvident managers of Banks and Railways, would contribute to so desirable a result. To this opinion of the Secretary, it is objected that any Bank could easily evade the penalties of such a law by dying under one name to-day to revive again to-morrow under another. This is true, but it is true only of small and purely speculative concerns, which must always play an insignificant part in the finances of our country. We need protection, not from the rascality of petty operators, but from the recklessness and avidity of men who control powerful institutions and can be immediately brought under the wholesome fear of legal consequences. It is, perhaps, a melancholy fact, but it is a fact not to be overlooked in legislation, that the morals of commerce sorely need the vivifying heat and light of the law. There have been voices already raised in London, not without reason, to prophecy serious disorganizations of British commerce if the example which the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON have just set of bending the law of the land to the exigencies of a commercial crisis shall be suffered to pass quietly into a precedent; and no man who has carefully studied the origin and progress of the recent pressure in this country, can hesitate upon the conviction that a certainty of bankruptcy held up before the banks as the penalty of suspension would have obviated our most serious difficulties. It would have fought the battle of October in the month of July, and would have saved the credit of the banks by compelling bank directors into caution, prudence, and a legitimate system of business.

The circulation of money in any country is not a cause but a concomitant and sign of industry; and the enormous increase of the circulation of the American Banks in the last few years simply indicates a healthy increase in the national demand for money, which has been met by a speculative and reckless supply, which has enhanced the number of buyers, and raised the price without raising the value of our productions. The quality of our money has declined so that gold and silver have been driven out of the country. The tables of the Secretary show that in 1857, after eight years of California and Australia, the proportion of specie to paper in the circulation of the country was seriously less than in 1849. In 1849 our Banks presented one dollar of specie for every five of paper. In 1857 they present one dollar of specie for every seven of paper. Louisiana, it is true, stands out from her sister States with a currency strengthened by a show of one dollar of specie for every three of paper, which is also the working proportion maintained by the Bank of England during the first quarter of the present year.

The practical regulation of our financial system has definitely lodged itself in the hands of the several States. It rests, therefore, with the people of the country, severely exercised as they now are by "calamities" which were precipitated upon us by the selfishness of fear, after being made possible by the folly and ignorance of selfishness, to apply decisive remedies to the ills we bear. The moral not less than the material future of the Republic, is largely involved in the action which shall be taken upon the existing disorders of the commercial world, and finance has become an affair of patriotic concern as well as a theme of political study.

An Edifying Spectacle.

Persons who are surprised at the enormous amounts of money expended under pretence of providing for the City Government, have read with care, we trust, the report of the discussions in the Board of Aldermen reported in the TIMES of Tuesday morning. A proposition was made to stop the expenditure of money upon the Central Park. Alderman FULMER was in favor of it, because he had expected to have the appointment of two hundred men upon the work, and was told he could have but *ten!* "He was not satisfied, and hoped the resolution would pass." Alderman COULTER had hoped the poor might find work on the Park, but none but Black Republicans were appointed, and *he* hoped the resolution would pass. Alderman OWENS had not been able to put more than *seven* men on the work, and many of the Democratic Aldermen had had no appointments. Alderman MCSPEDON thought the Commissioners of the Park were "humbugging the laborers, many of whom, from the work they were put on, breaking stone by the yard, could not earn fifty cents a day." Alderman STEERS had sent many men there to get work, but they were disappointed. And so of all the rest:—and finally the affair culminated in the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Alderman MONEGHAN:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Central Park Commissioners are now, and have been, paying the laborers employed thereon at the rate of from three to five shillings per day; and

Whereas, Such a rate of payment is less than the average price paid for laboring men, and an outrage upon that portion of our community; therefore

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to inquire into and investigate, and that said Committee have power to send for books, persons and papers to assist them in their investigation.

The head and front of this reputed offence is that laborers are *paid by the piece*, and not by the day,—and that they, therefore, only receive what they earn!

Nothing can more clearly show the notion entertained of our City government than the fact that these Aldermen were ready to stand up and oppose a public work avowedly because they had not been able to get their favorites appointed, and because the workmen were paid only what they earned. This is a confession that these men regard the work of the City as simply affording an opportunity for public plunder. They vote fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be expended upon the Park,—but only on condition that their political hangers-on shall be appointed and paid *twice* what they earn! These are the only "unemployed poor" for whom their sympathies can be excited.

GOVERNOR WISE ON OYSTERS.—Governor WISE has sent another Message to the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of oysters; in fact the Governor appears to be in a constant oyster stew; and when we consider the marvelous productiveness of the sea-coast of the Old Dominion, in the luxurious article of bivalves, his anxiety to make the oyster beds of his native State yield a revenue to the Government is not surprising. Although his proposition to levy a tax on oysters is for the sole benefit of Virginia, yet his recommendations that restrictive laws should be enacted to prevent the utter destruction of this favorite shell-fish, are of interest to the whole oyster-eating community. Oysters are one of the chief solaces of social existence in this country, and whatever tends to their preservation concerns not Virginia alone, but the entire Union. According to the estimate of Governor WISE, Virginia possesses an area of about 1,680,000 acres of oyster beds containing about 784,000,000 of bushels of oysters. It is estimated that the mother oyster spawns annually at least 3,000,000; yet notwithstanding this enormous productive power, and the vast extent of oyster beds, there is danger of the oyster being exterminated unless measures are adopted to prevent fishermen from taking them at improper seasons of the year. Governor WISE proposes to confine the oyster-catching business to citizens of the State exclusively, and to charge three cents a bushel for all the oysters taken, which, he estimates, would yield a revenue of $480,000 annually; he would have a flotilla of four steamboats employed to protect the oyster beds from piratical intruders, or he would farm out the oyster beds to private contractors to do with them as they pleased. The Governor thinks the oyster banks will pay a better bonus to the State than paper money banks, and regards them as a richer source of profit than any *gold, coal, iron, or copper mines.* Whether the Virginians levy a tax on oysters or not, we trust that they will not neglect the admonition of Governor WISE to devise some effective measures for the preservation of these prime necessaries of life. The idea of a world without oysters is altogether too gloomy for contemplation.

WHAT IS TO COME ABOUT?—The ultra journals of the South are exulting over the prospect of a split in the Democratic party on the Kansas question. They treat the differences that have arisen between prominent members of the party in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, as a direct contest between the South and the North, and talk with their usual confidence and exultation about dividing the Union, unless they are permitted to have things their own way. The Richmond *South*, for example, says:—

"At last the Kansas controversy has assumed the shape of a *direct conflict between the pro-slavery interests of the South and the anti-slavery interests of the North.* The Administration, supported by the bulk of the Northern Democracy, stand with the South in the struggle. But Black Republicanism is reinforced by the defection of Democrats in the North in whose fidelity we have been accustomed to repose implicit confidence. The contest will be arduous and of doubtful issue."

In another article, intended to operate as a salutary warning to Senator DOUGLAS, the *South* says:—

"If he is willing to exchange the confidence of the South, *with the expectation of preferment which that confidence warrants*, for the treacherous career and barren praise of Black Republicanism, he has only to oppose the admission of Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution."

This is very seductive, undoubtedly. But we should like a little explanation from the *South* as to the precise nature of the issue which creates this intestine strife in the bowels of the Democratic party. How is the *Slavery* question involved in it? As we understand the matter, the Slavery issue is distinctly submitted to the popular vote:—the only point in dispute is whether the *other* provisions of the new Constitution shall be subjected to the same process. What possible difference does it make, so far as Slavery is concerned, whether they are or not? Will not the *South* oblige us by expounding its views of this matter a little more fully.

Corruption in Congress.

The *Globe* of Nov. 7 devotes thirty columns to the publication of a statement prepared by Dr. R. MAYO, and intended to convict Hon. WM. CULLOM, lately Clerk of the House of Representatives, of having drawn large sums of money from the Treasury ostensibly for books to be furnished to members of Congress, but which he did not expend in the purchase of such books. It is alleged that he made arrangements with members themselves, by which they were to receive part of the money and give receipts for the books, while Mr. CULLOM pocketed the remainder of the money and bought no books at all. The publishers are the parties on whose behalf the *exposé* is made;—they were largely interested in the matter, since the books which they had published at great expense, under the assurance that they would be needed for the supply of members, remained under this arrangement upon their shelves unsold.

JOHN C. RIVES, the editor of the *Globe*, appends to Dr. MAYO's document the following statement of a transaction which he says is within his own knowledge:

"We shall write now about the books that CULLOM has purchased since the law passed authorizing him to do so. Soon afterwards—within a week or two—he went to GALES & SEATON, who told them that Mr. TYLER would call on them to purchase the books they had printed, and whatever he might do would all be right. A day or two after that Mr. TYLER called on them, and said that he needed only ninety-three sets of their books, which amounted to $33,946, and *that he would take $13,546 of it*, and let them have the balance, $20,400. They took time to consider on the matter, and came to the conclusion that they would not be shaved at so high a rate, and Mr. SEATON wrote a letter so informing Mr. TYLER. He called on them a week or two afterwards, and proposed to take ninety sets only from them, which amounted to $32,850, and let them have $25,850 of it, *and take the balance, $7,000, himself.* They agreed to his proposition, and gave him an order for the whole amount, $32,850; and he took from them their check for $7,000, and deposited both in the bank of SUTER, LEA & Co., he, TYLER, being one of that firm, to the credit of GALES & SEATON, on the 2d April, 1857, $32,850, and charged them the same day $7,000, the amount of their check in his favor. We have seen Messrs. GALES & SEATON's account with SUTER, LEA & Co., and the above are the first two entries in it."

A Case of Conscience.

Paris and London are now laughing over a very funny farce on a very grave theme. There is nothing at all surprising in this of course, for whenever Paris laughs over a farce, London is very sure to hear of it and to insist on being made merry with the same materials; and it certainly is not odd that a sad subject should breed a droll treatment, there being perhaps no more comical creature on the face of the earth than a fashionable undertaker, unless it be a fashionable undertaker's man. But the particular notableness of the farce of which we now speak, consists in the vast and vague field of moral casuistry and ethical dissertation which it opens to the inquiring mind. The readers of BALZAC will remember how he puts the query of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, "Whether any honest man, if he knew that by a wish he could kill a very old mandarin in the heart of China, and immediately inherit a vast fortune in France, would or should utter the wish?" This subtle question afforded Messieurs MOREIER and MARTIN the germ which they have worked up into a farce entitled *"As-tu tué le Mandarin?"* There is a poor gentleman in Paris who persuades himself that he has killed his mandarin by touching a certain bell-pull, and is thereafter horribly haunted by the imaginary ghost of the imaginary Celestial. On this haunting of course much mirth may be made—but the query of JEAN JACQUES recurs, and the farce grows serious, when we think of the number of things positively criminal which are daily effected by technically innocent means in every community; and the hypothetical murder of the possible mandarin puts a "case of conscience" on which many a man may not unprofitably reflect.

A RARE CHANCE LOST.—What abominable person was it who said that every young lady in America was bent like Miss WETHERELL's heroines on marrying, and if necessary, converting a young English nobleman? We would not, if we could, remember the name of the wretch, but he must rub his hands in ecstacy over the will of the late Earl FITZWILLIAM. The *Globe* states that this great Whig peer, who died in the Summer of this year, has done so unusual a thing as to leave estates that produce an income of £20,000 sterling, to his youngest son, who made himself very pleasantly known in this country a few years ago, but was allowed to slip off unnoosed to his native Britain. The second son of the Earl has been remembered in an income of £30,000, while the heir of the coronet is limited to a rental of £130,000, instead of the £200,000 per annum upon which his father supported the dignity of his great Northern name.

PERSONAL.—The report that RUSSELL, the famous Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, has been sent to India is unfounded. He has a year's leave of absence from the *Times* which he devotes to lecturing. We have reason to believe that, upon suitable provocation, he would not object to visiting the United States upon a lecturing tour.

☞ The Woman's Protective Emigration Society has issued an appeal to the friends of the helpless women who have been turned out of employment during the hard times. It urges upon all who can be brought to realize the dangers and temptations to which they are exposed—compelled often to choose between the terrible alternatives of starvation and dishonor—to assist the Society, by subscriptions or otherwise, in [illegible] them to the West, where they may readily obtain employment and earn an honest livelihood. The [illegible] is meeting with success.

The Poor of New-York.

A new local drama in five acts (written by the "* * * * Club") with this telling title, was produced at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday night, and repeated last evening with complete success—the houses on both occasions being crowded to its utmost capacity. It is a remarkable drama in many respects, and for powerful local interest has never been surpassed in this city. The origin of the work may be traced to the French drama called *Les pauvres de Paris*, but the adaptors have added several new characters, changed the plot, invented at least one half of the play, and rewritten the dialogue so as to suit the individualities common in our midst. They have done their work well, and the fidelity of the pictures they present is recognized by the audience, which, in such matters, is worth more than an individual judgment or opinion can be. The merit of a drama of this kind is its entire grasp of the emotions of the moment. By a succession of incidents and situations, held together by a probable plot, a vital picture has to be constantly held before the audience, and success simply depends on the truthfulness of this picture. It is obvious that this real or apparent truthfulness cannot be taken from the French, and for this we are indebted to the * * * * Club.

The drama has five acts and a prologue, and occupies the entire evening. The main incident is found in the prologue, and the subsequent acts merely develop the "inevitables" growing out of it. A sea-captain seeks a safe investment for his fortune, his all, his provision for wife and little ones. He applies to a banker, to hold the money (for he has it in cash) as a special deposit to await his orders, being at the time on the point of departure for the Indies or some other remote part of the world. The audience is previously made aware of the fact that this very banker is about to abscond, and therefore bestows its sympathies at once upon the Captain, who is a kindly-hearted old fellow, suspicious, yet blindly confiding. The deposit is accepted, and the Captain takes his departure with the banker's receipt. In a short time he returns pale, agitated, and overpowered by a thousand fears. He has heard that the Banker is in difficulties, and fears that the savings of a life-time may be swept away by a sudden bankruptcy. He demands the restitution of his money; the Banker hesitates; he becomes more excited, and seizes the Banker by the throat. The latter, in fear of his life, consents to disgorge, and in the act of repaying the deposit, when the Captain, smitten by an apoplectic stroke, falls dead on the ground. A witness of these various scenes is a clerk called *Badger*. This gentleman, who is destined to play a conspicuous part, obtains possession of the receipt, which falls accidentally from the dead man's pocket, and the curtain descends with a tableau which clearly tells us that the subsequent interest of the play depends on the use the Banker makes of the deceased Captain's special deposit, and the use the Clerk will make of the receipt for it.

A lapse of 20 years—bringing us to the panic of 1857—occurs between the prologue and the first act. We then discover that the Banker has fraudulently appropriated the special deposit; that *Badger*, the clerk, has disappeared, and that the widow and children of the dead captain are reduced to actual beggary. The situations which ensue, are of the most powerful character, and are skilfully contrasted. We are introduced, too, to many new characters, mostly in humble life, and all more or less affected by the prevailing distress. At the proper moment Badger returns, and to the end of the piece exercises a controlling influence on the action of the Banker and the other principal personages. We have space only to say that in the end Badger inclines to honesty, and enables the family of the sea-captain to recover the fortune of which they have been wrongfully deprived. The Banker does all that he can to avert this result, but is frustrated, as villains always are on the stage.

The point wherein this drama excels most local dramas that have preceded it, is to be found in the skill displayed in its construction. It is built on correct art principles, and moves with culminating interest from the prologue to the last scene. The tableaux all come in at the right places, and are contrasted with a due regard to the momentary emotional capacity of the audience. The dialogue is local, and has enough coloring, but displays evidences of hasty composition, and contains some sentimentalisms which return to the mind after the excitement of the performance has subsided. These will, we presume, be rectified. In other respects it is excellent. It might easily be more brilliant, and easily more vulgar, but it steers clear of excess in either respect, and is simply easy, fluent, and natural. The local allusions were quickly taken, and well received. These are the things that please better than epigrams or slang.

The performance Tuesday night was excellent. Every artist in the establishment has a part for which he or she has been measured, and although these parts are not by any means wordy, they tell on the audience. Messrs. BLAKE, LESTER, DAVENPORT, SOTHERN, SLOAN and JOHNSON are alike admirable—their excellence simply being measured by their importance in the play. We must use the same general commendation with respect to the ladies Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. COOK and Mrs. ALLEN. The scenery is entirely new and illustrates some of the best known localities of the City. It is in Mr. ISHERWOOD's best style, and possesses the double merit of being faithful and artistic. Praise is due to somebody, too, for the excellent manner in which the scenes are set for the principal tableaux. Although the drama has been got up in an incredibly short space of time, there was not a noticeable drawback in the initial representation.

The incidental music has been composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the very able conductor of the orchestra, and is good and appropriate. We would suggest to this accomplished musician that some variety in the *entr'acte* music would be acceptable. There are three or four Jullien pieces which are constantly heard at this theatre, and which, although good in themselves, have by repetition become excessively wearisome.

CONCERT.—A fine concert was given Tuesday night by Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, at Niblo's Saloon. The programme was filled with good things, and reminded us of the palmy days of Tripler Hall, when concert-goers could afford to be liberal. Mme. JOHNSON is a *pianiste* who comes from the old world with a reputation. Her efforts on Tuesday certainly justified the eulogiums that have been passed on her capabilities. She is a performer of rare judgment and delicacy, and possesses a vigorous perception of the requirements of the various schools. Her execution is at once brilliant and forcible, and judging from the range and extent of her *repertoire*, we should say that Mme. JOHNSON deserves to be recognized as one of the leading *pianistes* of the day.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—This Fair, the object of which is partly to aid fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly to aid in the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, was opened last Monday evening, at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place. It was to have closed yesterday, but on account of the unpleasant weather it will continue open to-day. A great many useful and ornamental articles, some of them prepared expressly for this occasion, are exhibited at the Fair. There are toys, needle-work, morocco-work, worsted-work, and a refreshment table filled with things that well-educated palates appreciate. The Hall is beautifully decorated with evergreens. It is well worth a visit.

BIBLE REVISION.—The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have for a month past had under consideration the subject of the revision of the Bible, made by direction of the Society in 1851, and the opposition movement started by the Presbyterians, (Old School.) The report of the Committee on Versions, submitted by Dr. VERMILYE on the 19th of November, recommended that the work be recommitted for the purpose of revising the headings. The report was accepted, and at a subsequent meeting it was decided, after considerable debate, that the whole matter should be referred to a Committee of nine.

THE PRICE OF HORSES.—A great many people from the country have come to New-York to buy horses recently, induced by the rumors which reached them of the low price of horse-flesh, as well as everything else in the metropolis. Most of them have been disappointed. Two months ago horses could be bought very cheap here, but the demand which ensued soon reduced the supply and raised the prices, so that now a horse can be purchased for about what he is worth, and no less. [illegible]

War Department—The Utah Expedition.

[illegible]

...the subject has very recently assumed so grave and important an attitude, that I propose to dwell upon it somewhat more at length than, under other circumstances, would be required.

The Territory of Utah is peopled almost exclusively by the religious sect known as Mormons. ... time their numbers reached a point sufficient to constitute a community capable of any independent action, this people have ... the right to detach themselves from the obligations of the laws which governed the ... where they chanced to live. They ... substituted for the laws of the land a theocracy ... for its head an individual whom they ... believe a prophet of God. This prophet ... obedience, and receives it implicitly ... people, in virtue of what he assumes to be authority derived from revelations ... him from Heaven. Whenever he finds ... to exercise any special command, ... revelations of a higher law come ... From his decrees there is no appeal; ... will there is no resistance. The ... by which this system is perpetuated ... calling into active play the very worst ... the human character. Religious fanaticism ... by imposture and fraud, is relied ... the dull and ignorant; whilst the ... and less honest are held together by ... cupidity and licensing their ... and lusts. Running counter, as their ... practices do, to the cherished truths of ... morality, it is not to be wondered at ... ever these people have resided, discord ... with the legal authorities have ... their history.

... first hour they fixed themselves in that ... almost inaccessible region of our Territory ... which they are now sending defiance ... foreign power, their whole plan has been ... for a successful secession from the ... of the United States, and a permanent ... of their own. They have practised ... unlike anything ever before ... a Christian country, and have inculcated ... distrust of all whose religious faith differs ... their own, whom they characterize ... general denomination of Gentiles. They ... their ranks and harems chiefly from the ... of foreigners, although some parts ... United States have likewise contributed to ... They are now formidable from ... and much more so from the ... of their position, and the difficulty of ... country between our frontiers and ... Lake. This Mormon brotherhood has ... preserved the semblance of obedience to ... of the United States for some years ... all, indeed, except as it might confer ... benefit upon themselves, or contribute ... public money in their community. ... it suited their temper or caprice, they ... the United States authority at defiance. ... a well-grounded belief has prevailed ... Mormons were instigating the Indians to ... against our citizens, and were exciting ... Indians a feeling of insubordination ...

... recite here the many instances in ... and history on which these general ... are founded, especially the conduct ... adopted within the last twelve months ... civil authorities of the United States. ... always been the policy and ... the Federal Government to avoid collision ... this Mormon community. It has borne ... which they have exhibited ... when respect for their own ... frequently counseled harsh measures ... And this forbearance might still be ... and the evils rife amongst them be allowed to work out their own cure, if this community ... occupied any other theatre, isolated and ... from the seats of civilization, than the one ... possess. But, unfortunately for ... their settlements lie in the ... highway which leads from our Atlantic ... to the new and flourishing communities ... up upon our Pacific seaboard. ... a lion in the path; not only themselves ... military and civil authorities of the ... but encouraging, if not exciting, the ... savages who roam over the vast unoccupied ... of the continent to the pillage and ... of peaceful and helpless emigrant families ... the solitude of the wilderness. ... settlement of our Pacific possessions; ... in these regions of emigrants unable to ... heavy expense of transit by water and ... the facility and safety of military, ... political, and social intercommunication ... our Eastern and Western populations ... all depend upon the prompt, absolute, ... removal of a hostile power besetting ... midway of its route, at a point where ... provisions should always be found, ... obstruction, privation, and outrage. ... anxiously the Government might desire ... a collision with this or any other community ... people under its jurisdiction, yet it is ... for it to postpone the duty of reducing ... a rebellious fraternity, besetting ... most important avenues of communication ... its domain, and not only them... its authority, but stirring up the ... savages, hovering along the highway, ... violence indiscriminately upon all ages, ... conditions of wayfarers.

... all the circumstances surrounding this ... at the time, it was thought expedient ... past Summer to send a body of troops ... with the civil officers recently appointed ... Territory. As the intention then was ... establish these functionaries in the offices ... which they had been commissioned, and to ... into a geographical military department ... force then dispatched, and now en route ... Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient ... these purposes. Supplies were abundant ... the position was favorable for holding ... in check throughout the whole circum... region of country. It was hardly within ... reasonable probability that these people ... themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked and wanton rebellion. It will be ... however, from the documents accompanying ... that flagrant acts of rebellion have ... committed by them in the face of positive assurances given them that the intention of the ... in sending troops into the military ... of Utah was entirely pacific.

... care had been taken, in preparing for the ... to Utah, that nothing should seem to excite ... of any action on the part of the army ... least conflicting with the fixed principles of ... institutions, by which the military is strictly ... to the civil authority. The instructions ... the commanding officer were deliberately ... and carefully drawn; and he was ... to allow any conflict to take place ... the troops and the people of the Territory, ... only in case he should be called on by the ... for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* ... obedience to the laws.

... conformity with this sentiment, and to assure ... people of the real intention of the movement, ... discreet officer was sent in advance of ... to Utah for the purpose of purchasing ... for it, and of assuring the people of the ... of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This duty was faithfully performed; ... men of the fraternity were assured that ... was intended towards them or any ... that nothing could be further from the ... of the Government or the army than to ... any one for their religious opinions, however ... they might be to the principles of ... morality. This officer found, upon entering the Territory, that these deluded people had ... in advance of his arrival, or of any information ... except as to the march of the column, determined to resist their approach and prevent, if ... and by force, the entrance of the army ... valley of the Salt Lake. Supplies of ... were refused him. The day after his ... from the city, on his way back, Brigham Young issued his proclamation, substantially ... war against the United States, and, at ... same time, putting the Territory under martial ... The facts connected with this mission of ... VAN VLIET will appear more in detail from ... herewith transmitted.

... of the menacing attitude of affairs in ... of the importance of a prompt and ... suppression of the spirit of rebellion ... these, I must repeat my recommendation ... new regiments, which I am persuaded is ... smallest addition to the army, which the ... of the service will allow.

... *Intelligencer* says the farmers in ... [illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

Mass Meeting of the Free-State Men at Leavenworth.

We have received a copy of the Leavenworth City *Times* of Nov. 28. There was, on Friday, Nov. 27, a mass meeting in Leavenworth, to consult upon the issues of the day. The meeting was officered as follows:

President, S. N. LATTA. Vice-Presidents—Blackledge of Tecumseh, Smith of Topeka, Atwood of Lawrence, and Sparks of Gardener; Whitney, Wellman, Richardson, Hamb, McCausiin and Englemann of Leavenworth.

The meeting held three sessions—morning, afternoon and night. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A bare majority of the Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Lecompton, elected by about one thousand voters of Kansas, (twenty-eight only of said bare majority elected by one thousand votes, voting for said Constitution on its adoption,) have attempted, by an unworthy contrivance, to impose upon the people of this Territory a Constitution, without consulting their wish, and against their will;

Whereas, The members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Whereas, In thus acting, they have defied the known will of nine-tenths of the voters thereof; and

Whereas, This action of a fragment of the said Constitutional Convention, representing, as they did, a pitiable minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," and violates and tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the people; and

Whereas, The people of this Territory, at the regular election in the month of October last, elected members to the Legislative Assembly, by over four thousand majority, in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and therefore opposed to the action of said Convention: Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas in mass Convention assembled, at Leavenworth, Nov. 27, request the members of said Legislature to meet at Lecompton, on the third day of December next, at 12 M., to suggest such measures, and adopt such action, as the crisis demands.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Delegate Convention to assemble in Lawrence on the 2d of December next, and we hereby pledge ourselves to coöperate with and sustain them in such action as they may make.

Resolved, That we respectfully call his Excellency, Acting Governor F. P. STANTON, to convene the Territorial Legislature *forthwith*, and that we do so because we firmly believe that such action is necessary to prevent internal broil and *civil war*.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint nine active persons, whose duty it shall be to serve, personally, a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated by the officers of this Convention, upon each member elect of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That a special messenger be sent immediately with a copy of these resolutions, indorsed by the officers of this meeting, to his Excellency, Acting-Governor F. P. STANTON.

On motion of Gen. J. LANE, it was then, amid great enthusiasm,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in mass Convention assembled, assert, that in case his Excellency, Acting-Governor STANTON, declines to convene the Territorial Legislature—that no other course will be open to the people but putting the Topeka Government in motion, and that we pledge ourselves to adopt that course, and to stand or fall by it.

Another Speech of General Jim Lane.

General LANE addressed the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, the other day, on the subject, "What shall we do in the present exigency?" The following is the substance of his remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND MEN OF LAWRENCE: I come not here to make a speech, but to talk with the people of Lawrence. I charge no member of the Free-State Party of Kansas with a lack of zeal or fidelity to the cause, or in trying to divide our united efforts in the one great object—Freedom to Kansas. But I think I see a line of policy in the Free-State Party calculated to create a division in our midst, and build up a Walker Party, and an Anti-Walker Party, a War Party and an Anti-War Party. I may be wrong, but I think I see a line of policy, (meaning the *Herald of Freedom* policy,) which is intended to build up a Walker Party in the Free-State Party. What has ROBERT J. WALKER done for the Free-State Party that they should build up a Walker Party? He has rejected the Oxford frauds, which was his bounden duty to do, and the people of Lawrence, over their own signatures, thanked him for doing it. Is that any reason why we should build up a Walker Party in the Free-State Party? For three years the freemen of this Territory have fought the administration and invaders from Missouri, and beat them every time. Let us not make a mistake on this occasion. We come here to adopt a line of policy in the present exigency. When I want my cue, I come to Lawrence. Never during my three years' residence in Kansas, have I differed with the people of Lawrence, except on one occasion, (the General referred to the time when he wanted to hang the bogus Constitutional Convention,) and am glad, to-night, that we agree in the course to be pursued. But a Constitution has been framed at Lecompton, and in the bill of rights, there is Slavery—in the body of the instrument there is Slavery. They ask us to vote for Slavery outside of the Constitution, and they will give us Slavery inside. It is like a man throwing up the copper, "heads I win—tails you lose." They are determined to enslave the greatest party of freemen in the world. When we went into the October election, we took a solemn pledge before Almighty God, and I believe he smiled as we did it, that we would put the Topeka Government in motion if we did not succeed, and now let us do it. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] We succeeded in the election, but are to be robbed of our government. We have 18,000 tried men to put the wheels of government in motion. Let CHARLES ROBINSON issue a proclamation calling the Topeka Legislature, just such a one as CHARLEY will get out—and these traitors and conspirators will understand it. [Applause.] Is there a man in this room—an Old Line Democrat—who believes this Constitution is safe in the halls of Congress? If so let him speak. Not one. You know that Kansas is too great a prize to be trusted at Washington. The people must put their own government in motion. The time has come for prompt decision and united action, to repel the usurped government which the minions of Slavery are trying to thrust upon us. Dispose of the Constitution, and dispose of the traitors who made it.

How Machinery aids Christianity.

On Tuesday evening last, Dr. A. K. GARDNER read a paper on the aids furnished by mechanism to the development of Christianity before the Young Men's Christian Union. After assuming that the object and result of Christianity so far as it affects the present life are the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the human race, he proceeded to the production of proofs of the advantages for Christian growth which have been obtained through the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Those who were compelled to exert every energy of the body, and devote every pulsation of an overtaxed brain to the procuring of daily food, could not be expected to rise in the scale of social advancement. Such would either stand still or retrograde, while those more favorably situated, would march on. In proof of that he instanced the condition of "the serfs of Russia, the peasants of Hungary, and the bog-trotters of Ireland, who had not advanced with the rest of mankind," because "their entire thoughts and labors of the week were necessary for a week's supply of the coarsest food." The fact that entire freedom from toil produced similar results, he did not propose to consider. It was his purpose to show that with the development of Christianity the reasoning faculties of man have been stimulated, and, as a consequent result, the general intelligence has increased; labor has been divided and subdivided; the ordinary tools have been perfected; machinery has been invented and rendered easily available, till now the work of the Fourteenth Century could be done in one quarter of the time that then was requisite. And in the degree in which man had been raised above degrading toil and depressing want, he had been elevated. Steam, which takes the place of human muscle in plying the oar and grooming and driving animals, liberated man from mere toil and allows daylight to shine into his before dimly illuminated mind. When potent machinery plowed the field and reaped the harvest, as experience had shown it could, then the great brotherhood of man would have opportunity to think. Human Slavery, whether groaning in the "factories of England," the mines of Russia, or the cotton fields of America would hear the clink of machines which would overcome and destroy the clank of their shackles. As additional illustration of the effect of machinery, he said it had been a matter of wonder how the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of only 26,500,000 in 1845, could successfully wage her various wars with populous nations in various parts of the world. Even without the alliance of France she would not have hesitated to declare war with Russia; and the Russian nation has a population of 67,000,000. That this could not have been successfully undertaken a few centuries since is allowed; for if one Englishman was equal to three Frenchmen, or the people of any other Continental nation, in physical force, she must assuredly have been conquered by the greatly superior numbers of her united enemies. The discovery of gunpowder has reduced the value of physical force, and yet Great Britain sustains her superiority. And how is this? The answer is ready. Money is strength, and the longest purse wins the battle in the nineteenth century. Granted. But how is it that 26,500,000 of victorious, loyal subjects spending prodigally in frequent wars and in almost as expensive preparations for war, still keeps her moneyed superiority? And here is the point. Great Britain is a country of machines, and by them her population is astonishingly multiplied. It has been stated by a distinguished writer, that the machinery of England alone amounts to the astounding aggregate of [illegible] of men's labor. The machinery of Russia is comparatively valueless. England has, therefore, [illegible] against Russia's 67,000,000. The fighting portion of Great Britain and Ireland is an army of [illegible] men, and [illegible] vessels of war; the force of Russia is [illegible] men, and [illegible] vessels. The population of Great Britain and Russia stand as 1 to 2, but the amount of power as 3 to 1. The proportion of the army to the man-power is one-eighteen-hundredth in England, and but one-seventy... in Russia. That is, to every man in Russia who ...

... is fighting ... working and making the sinews of war; but, in England, to every man engaged in fighting there is ... behind, at work, to the amount of 1,800 men. Her power is in her machinery, and mechanism gives man a higher appreciation of God. Thus it was that mechanism aided in the development and progress of Christianity. He further illustrated his point by reference to the various household labor-saving machines, which, by relieving woman of the drudgery of housekeeping, enabled her to employ the leisure thus gained in nobler employment. After the conclusion of the paper, there was a spirited discussion of some two hours' length, and then the meeting adjourned.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Dec. 7. Stake $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5:

Mr. OGLE, br. g. *Weasel*	1	1	1
Mr. LOCKMAN, b. m. *Bee*	2	2	2
Mr. DRAKE, ch. g. *Boston*	3	3	3
Mr. GORDON, b. g. *Shanghae*	drawn		

Time—2:06; 2:09; 2:04; 2:09.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting and Walking, Thursday, Dec. 3. Novel race. Match $1,000. *Jake Oakley* to trot a mile and six hundred yards while Mr. ADAMS walks one-half a mile, a fair heel-and-toe walk.

W. WHELAN, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	1
Mr. ADAMS, the walker	2

This exciting event came off according to announcement. Several hundred spectators assembled on the track to witness the race between *Jake Oakley*, trotter, and the champion walker, Mr. ADAMS, of London. The betting commenced at $100 to $60, and eventually left off at $100 to $40 on *Jake Oakley*. At the time appointed both made their appearance on the track, took their respective marks and started, the horse getting a little advantage. Before the last 50 yards had been traversed he was up with his man, went in and won by a few yards.

Time of horse, 3:25½; Time of man, 3:30.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Dec. 7. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road wagons.

Owner b. g. *John Carland*	2	1
Owner b. m. *Lady Forsyth*	1	dist.

Time, 3:13—3:14.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Dec. 1; match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Sir Walter*	1	1	2	1
H. WOODRUFF, blk. g. *Black Prince*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:40—2:40—2:40—2:47.

LOUISIANA COURSE, SACRAMENTO.—Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Mr. CROOKS, b. g. *Joe Wilson*	2	1	1	2	1
Mr. BROWN, r. g. *Little Pet*	1	2	3	0	2
Mr. COVEY, r. g. *Toney Brook*	dist.				
Mr. MOREHEAD, b. g. *Ned McGowan*	drawn				

Time—2:44—2:42—2:40—2:42—2:42½.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1857.—TROTTING—Purse $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.

J. BROOKS, gr. g. *Glencoe Chief*	1	1	1
S. C. EYDESHEIMER, b. s. *Rattler*	2	dr.	
H. R. COVEY, b. g. *Tom Maguire*	3	2	2

Time, 2:45½—2:43—2:44.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 1857.—Purse $200, weights for age, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W. WILLIAMS, *Bonnie Belle*	1	1	1
S. NELSON, *Pacific Eagle*	2	2	3
J. E. TYER, *Kit Carson*	3	3	2

Time, 1:50½—1:53—1:56.

PIONEER COURSE, San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1857.—Trotting Match, $2,000, three-mile heats, to skeleton wagons.

J. DANIELS, g. m. *Julia Aldrich*	1	1
Mr. CROOKS, ch. m. *Flora*	2	2

Time, 8:36—8:31½.

THE STORM AND FOG.—The Summer-like temperature of Monday, which was regarded as so unseasonable, proved a "weather breeder." It was followed on Tuesday night, and throughout the day yesterday, by one of the most disagreeable storms of the season thus far—the wind varying from east to northeast, and accompanied with heavy rain in the forenoon. It was a repetition of the storm of Sunday last, with the wind from the same quarter, but less of it. In the afternoon there was an uncomfortable drizzle, ending with a dense fog, which settled down upon the town, and upon the rivers, rendering navigation difficult. Up to a late hour no serious accident had occurred.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society, on Monday evening, the report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted. The receipts of the Exhibition and Festival this year amounted to $780 81, and the expenditures were $782 99—exceeding the receipts by $2 18. Besides this, $336 was the cost of the premiums given out. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—John Groshon.
Vice-Presidents—Robert L. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Henry A. Hieser, Henry A. Hurlbut, Jas. E. Cooley.
Treasurer—John Knight, M. D.
Recording Secretary—George H. Hansell.
Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Hogg.
Librarian—William H. Wilcox.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met, yesterday, but soon adjourned, transacting no business of general interest.

No. of Emigrants arrived to Dec. 2, 1857			175,915
No. of Emigrants arrived since to Dec. 9, 1857			2,596
Total			178,511
To same date in 1856			139,581
	1857.	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in Institution, W's I.	1,933	1,348	1,655
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	137	155	88
Total	2,070	1,503	1,800
Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1857			$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 2	$370,018 46		
Receipts since to Dec. 9, for Commutation of passengers	7,968 00		377,986 56
Total			$368,783 81
Disbursements as per previous account, to Dec. 2, 1857			328,598 89
Balance of Commissioners' Fund			$40,184 92

GEORGE W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jane Murray, 24 years of age, who committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, at the Tenth Ward Station-house, by taking arsenic. The woman called at the Station-house for lodging, and shortly after she was shown to her room it was ascertained that she had taken arsenic. A physician was called, but she died at 3 o'clock. The deceased stated, previous to her death, that her mother, who resided at No. 36 Henry-street, turned her out of the house two years ago, charging her with being a prostitute, which charge she asserted was then without foundation. The cruelty shown to her, and want caused by the desertion of her friends, compelled her, however, to turn prostitute, and disgusted with this mode of life, she committed suicide. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 173½ Division-street, on the body of an infant child, named William Hemmel, who died from the effects of scalds received on the 6th inst., by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 170 West Sixteenth-street, on the body of WM. ABRAM VAN DEUSE, who died from a fit of apoplexy. The deceased was walking along Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, when he was seized with the fit, and fell senseless to the pavement, and died shortly afterward. Verdict, "Death from Apoplexy."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JAMES W. JOHNSTON, one of the deck hands employed on the steamtug *Fulton*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 8, N. R., on Tuesday night was accidentally knocked overboard by the rope holding the vessel to the pier, and drowned. His body has not been recovered. The deceased was 51 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children residing at East Troy.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF MAGRAW'S EXPEDITION.—Some anxiety is felt, by those most familiar with the matter, concerning MAGRAW's expedition. It will be remembered that MAGRAW started from this place last Summer, to establish a wagon route to the Pacific under an act of Congress. We have already stated some of the difficulties which the expedition were forced to encounter, and should not be at all surprised to learn, at any moment, that the party were destroyed by the Indians.

MAGRAW has but twenty men. His Winter quarter are on Wind River, above the Paw-paw-chee, and about 80 miles northwest of the South Pass. The country abounds with game, and no danger need be apprehended except from the Indians. The Rocky Mountain Cheyennes and Shu-Shawnee tribes are openly at war with the Government, and take every possible occasion to wreak their vengeance on the whites. They number thousands of blood-thirsty warriors, and would have no difficulty in cutting off the expedition to a man.—*Leavenworth Times, Nov. 28.*

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. SUMNER.—It will be recollected, that Col. E. V. SUMNER, of the First Cavalry, has recently been on trial at a general Court-martial, held at Fort Leavenworth. Although the rendition of the Court has not yet been officially promulgated, yet we learn from a reliable source, that he had been suspended from rank and pay for the period of four months, and to be reprimanded by the General-in-Chief. We also understand that the Commanding General (Gen. SCOTT) has confirmed the sentence of the Court, but has remitted the penalty. The charges on which Col. SUMNER was tried, were preferred by Major GEORGE DEAS, Assistant Adjutant-General. In this connection, we will state there is a rumor that in the trial of this case, a difficulty arose, the precise nature of which we are not yet advised, between Col. SUMNER and Gen. HARNEY, the former objecting to the latter sitting as President of the Court, and it is hinted that Col. SUMNER will in consequence, prefer charges against Major DEAS and Gen. HARNEY.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The season of steamboat navigation between Dubuque and St. Paul commenced on the 1st day of May and closed on the 14th day of November, just 198 days, which is the shortest season by several days since 1844.

THE [illegible] JONES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Springfield *Republican* says: JONES, the murderer, has scarcely changed his habits since the trial which resulted in a sentence of death. He took but little food during the last day or two of the trial, and continued his abstemiousness until Monday evening, when he asked for and ate a large allowance of bread and milk. His sister and aunt called upon him on Monday, before leaving for their home in Stafford, Conn., and staid with him nearly an hour. They were very much affected during the interview, but he preserved his accustomed imperturbable manner, saying but little to them, and seemingly caring nothing for them. "His feelings," as Dr. ABBOTT would say, "seemed to burst through this insanity," however, after their departure, for he then sat down and had a good crying spell. His mother is still in the city, but has not seen him since the conclusion of the trial. We understand she announces her purpose of remaining in the city to take care of her son, who, she says, is greatly abused and maltreated by the keepers of the prison. Those persons, however, who have a better opportunity than herself to form an unbiased opinion of the conduct of the jail officers, allege that JONES is kindly cared for, and has every attention paid to him which a man in his situation could expect.

DEFALCATION IN THE BAY STATE MILLS, AND POLITICAL BRIBERY.—The Boston *Courier* of Wednesday says: We observe that the President of the Bay State Mills, at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday, stated a *deficit* to exist of $120,000, which "could not be traced." It is presumed he meant by the books of the concern. We hope no pains will be spared to trace it into whatever shape it may have assumed. Our readers are altogether too well aware of the fact for us to make any distinct statement on the subject, that rumors, gathering strength, have been prevalent in this community for many weeks, as to large sums of money said to have been expended in procuring the passage of the humbug-tariff of last year—the same which Mr. BANKS absurdly declared in his Faneuil Hall speech, before election, would have saved us from our commercial disasters had it only gone into operation six months earlier! We have no disposition to make undue use of rumors likely to affect any man's reputation, public or private—but for the credit of the country and the honor of our politics, we do hope that the most rigid scrutiny will be applied to all these matters, and that whoever, in whatever position, may prove to be implicated in them, will be compelled to meet the public ordeal!

It is estimated that there are now lying unsold on the wharves at Gloucester, Mass., $130,000 worth of mackerel and codfish. The foreign imports of fish at that port have been very large this year.

There are now larger shipments of leather from Boston to San Francisco than for many months previously.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more wareroom were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryptic's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices.
At No. 497 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing
THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH HANDSOME GAITER Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s. per pair; boys' misses and children's boots and shoes, and India-rubber boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

BILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A Box, black or Brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Ongruent for the hair, tonics, tooth-powder, extracts, &c., at the Inimitable Shaving, Hair-Cutting and Hair Dyeing Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

WHITING—FOOTE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Alexander, Mr. WILLIAM H. WHITING, of Clark Co., Va., to Miss MARY J. FOOTE, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

TAYLOR—CROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, in Franklin av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, JAMES A. TAYLOR to ISABELLA F., second daughter of Hon. John A. Cross.

RANNEY—QUA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EVANDER W. RANNEY, M. D., of this City, to Mrs. ANN C. QUA, of Brooklyn.

WILSON—SIMPSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Lieut. J. WALL WILSON, U. S. R. M., and LAVINIA, eldest daughter of Edward Simpson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—MCCONNELL.—At Fishkill, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Z. N. Lewis, WILBUR F. LEWIS to Miss JANE MCCONNELL, both of New-York City.

SMITH—MIDDLETON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Mr. EDMUND A. SMITH to Miss EMILY A. MIDDLETON, both of New-York City.

VAN ANTWERP—LAWRENCE.—At Weebridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Mr. Martin, LAURANCE VAN ANTWERP, of Brooklyn, L. I., to FANNIE M. JENNE, daughter of the late John Lawrence, of the same place.

DRAKE—INMAN.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Quintard, JOHN E. DRAKE, of Memphis, to SARAH, daughter of the late Henry Inman, of New-York.

SANFORD—BALL.—At Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, in the Trinity Church, by Rev. Benjamin Eaton, FRED. E. SANFORD to EMILY, only daughter of Albert Ball, Esq.

DIED.

STRUCKMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, C. W. HENRY STRUCKMAN, nephew of Wm. Struckman, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Nicholas Hotel, on 116th-st., Bloomingdale Road, this day, Dec. 10. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

LUXFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, EDWARD LUXFORD, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 180 Mulberry-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BAKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, ADRIENNE VAN VOY, daughter of Obadiah S. and Sarah M. V. Baker, aged 1 year, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the North Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 297½ West 21st-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, HARRIET, the beloved wife of William Coffin, and daughter of Gerard Crane, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at No. 378 4th-st., on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester Co., and interred from St. Luke's Church on Sunday morning next.

SELLECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, SMITH FLY, infant son of Wm. W. and Susan M. Selleck, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11.

☞ Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Lyons, Iowa, papers please copy.

GROESBECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of his son, Charles E. Groesbeck, No. 125 East 15th-st., DAVID W. GROESBECK, aged 86 years.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

DAVY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Mrs. CATHARINE DAVY, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Hammond, No. 167 Greenwich-st., to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of consumption, Mr. GEORGE L. FERRIS, aged 30 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father Nathaniel Ferris, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 10 Pike-st.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, at 1¼ o'clock, SARAH E., wife of Charles W. Taylor, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, D. B. Taylor, No. 11 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, John Newman, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

TWISS.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, MARY C. TWISS, daughter of [illegible] and [illegible] Twiss, aged 1 year, 4 months [illegible].

Funeral to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her [illegible], Williamsburgh.

RAINFORD.—At New-Brighton, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Miss CATHARINE RAINFORD, aged 85 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

HARDENBERGH.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, LEWIS D. HARDENBERGH, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Morris-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICHARDSON.—At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, MARSHALL HAYS RICHARDSON, only son of Oliver Richardson, aged 3 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 142 West 25th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

CORNELIUS.—In Owego, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 7, ELIAS CORNELIUS, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Elias Cornelius, D. D., aged 38 years.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Sunset Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortice Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality, and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, sold at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

BRIGANDS.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
Of this week contains a great deal of startling and interesting news, together with a finely executed portrait of John Spence, alias Pence, alias Spencer.
Moll Hedge's Pal.
Conviction and Sentence of French Brigands.
Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.
Murder of an English Policeman.
Cruelty on board American Ships.
Stanal, the Wife Murderer.
Adventures of Vidocq.
Dodger's Expeditions.
Autobiography of an English Thief.
Sentence of a Murderer.
Confession of Murderers.
City Officers.
Exposure of German Pencmen.
German Knocks in Trouble.
Life of Tierney and his Wife.
Stoolpigeoning among New-York Police.
Cangemi to be Hung.
Negro Thieves in St. Louis.
Correspondence containing exciting and interesting criminal news from
Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburg and other places.
Sold everywhere.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

ANOTHER CHANCE.
We will open TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
200 sets Gilt Band French China Tea Ware, at ... $6 25
100 sets Gilt and Colored French China Tea Ware, at ... 10 25
... sets Gilt Band Dinner Ware, at ... 25 00
... sets Gilt and Colored Dinner Ware, at ... 32 00
... sets Extra Rich Gilt and Colored Dinner Ware, at ... 40 00
The Tea Sets contain
44 PIECES.
The Dinner Sets contain
150 PIECES.
And all are offered at about fifty cents on the dollar.
They will be displayed on the floor of our chandelier room, second story. Our entire stock of Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-Plated Ware at equally inviting prices.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen ... $1 25
Silver-Plated Table Spoons, the dozen ... 3 50
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen ... 3 50
Silver-Plated Casters, six cut Bottles ... 3 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces ... 18 00
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns ... 10 00
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, by HORACE GREELEY, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*About Poets and Poetry*. Tickets 15 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway bookstores, at the Mercantile Library, and the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.
HENRY HANNAH, }
E. P. CORWIN, } Lecture
H. E. TREMAIN. } Committee.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND Writers and Law Reporters, No. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.—Official Reporters in the U. S. Senate from 1848 to 1854—are prepared to execute with the utmost accuracy and dispatch all kinds of verbatim reporting in a manner not to be surpassed.
WM. HENRY BURR, WM. BLAIR LORD.

AGGRAVATED SORE OF 24 YEARS cured by DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. John Brown, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various Druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City; also at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

TO RENT.—AS MAY BE REQUIRED—FROM THE 1st of January to the 15th of March. The new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 10th-st. and Broadway. Inquire of T. S. CUMMINGS, No. 50 East 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

60 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
EMBROIDERY SALE.
The immense assortment of
Embroideries contained in the stores No. 307 Broadway, and No. 261 Grand-st., is now ready for sale at retail at the above extraordinary reduction in prices, and are now
Offered by Assignees
For the benefit of creditors, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Comprising in part:
Cambric, Swiss, and Linen breakfast sets, from 25c. to 37½c.
Lace breakfast sets, 50c.
Black Crape and mourning, from 50c. to 75c.
Cambric Lace and Swiss Linen Collars, 12c.
Black Crape and Lace, 25c.
Clear Lawn richly embroidered Handkerchiefs, in French and Scotch work.
50 doz. Plain Cambric Handkerchiefs, in French and Scotch work, 62½c. per dozen.
100 doz. Plain Cambric Handkerchiefs, in French and Scotch work, $1 12½ per dozen.
A large lot of hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18¾c. each.
Children's plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 44c. per dozen.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's colored bordered Handkerchiefs, from 6c. up.
Flouncing and Bands in Cambric and Swiss.
Sewed Swiss and Cambric Insertions and Edgings.
Linen and English Thread Laces.
Imitations and Real Valenciennes Laces.
Black French and Brussels Laces.
Children's Embroidered Robes, (de Choix.)
Children's Embroidered Waists, &c., &c.
Corded and Embroidered Skirts.
Ladies' Scarfs in Merino and Silks.
200 pieces Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, from 19c. to 37½c. each.
Also, 500 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, at half price.
The above sale offers unequaled advantages for persons making holiday presents.
Sale peremptory, without the least reserve.
C. G. HOOK, one of the assignees.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!
ON TUESDAY,
$300,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the Store No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Will be offered on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
50 and 52 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
[illegible] OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
[illegible]
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS.
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at any price.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
No. 361 Broadway.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Still further reduction in prices, in view of the approaching
HOLIDAYS.
Beautiful Black Beaver Circulars ...
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circulars ...
Superfine Heavy Sleeves ...
Esquimaux Beaver Circulars, very fine ...
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves ...
Extra Superfine Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves ...
Will be exhibited on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great inducement to purchasers.
Broché Stella Bordered Shawls ...
Plain Stella Bordered Shawls ...
Rich Chenille Bordered Shawls ...
Extra Bordered Shawls ...
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK.
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
A large lot of beautiful
WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS.
Large size, and richly trimmed, at $5.
A novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
$3 50, $4, $5 and $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,
$7, $8, $9, full size.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 479 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.
The entire of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
And GENUINE FURS
Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
This announcement includes all the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
In Cloaks,
Received by us per late steamer.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway.

SILKS AT A REDUCTION
OF FIFTY PER CENT.
The large and handsome stock of
Dress Silks now so rapidly selling off
by the assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.,
will be all closed out by the 1st of January next.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & [illegible],
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 32 and 34 Park-place,
and
Nos. 29 and 31 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find in their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to lay out their money as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade.
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices.
At the auction salesroom, No. 289 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE
OF
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 10.
The entire stock of a large importer will be offered for sale at prices unprecedented.
The stock consists of the most fashionable goods ever imported.
10,000 Collars at all prices.
5,000 sets with cuff and gauntlet sleeves.
10,000 setts with flowing sleeves.
1,000 embroidered handkerchiefs, very fine.
500 robe skirts, ranging in price from $20 to $70.
Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains from the first manufacturers in Europe.
The entire stock will be sold regardless of cost to close within 15 days at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
PATON & CO.
will offer the whole of their extensive stock of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.
Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

FURS AT A SACRIFICE.
One Extra Dark
Hudson Bay Sable Cape, Muff and Cuffs,
Which cost $700 to manufacture,
Will be sold for
$350.
Call and see it at the
Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK L. KING.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, a large and handsome assortment of New and desirable
EVENING ROBES,
Which will be sold at prices much below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.
$65,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS,
BY THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
On Consignment.
JAMES GRAY & CO. respectfully announce that the above lot of desirable goods must be sold before the 1st January, they now offer the balance at a further reduction in prices.
200 pieces Rich Silks ... [illegible]
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

Personal.

At Sunny Prairie, in Illinois, a few days ago, there was a lively family set-to. A young man named Shelby had paid attentions to a daughter of [illegible] Carter, and behaved himself in an unseemly [illegible]. A brother of the young lady, conceiving that the offence demanded punishment, went to Shelby's house, and assailed him with the butt of a [illegible] while he sat at dinner. Shelby became ill from the effect of the castigation, but when he recovered and came out, he was again assailed by Carter with a party of fellows, tarred and feathered, afterwards tied on his horse with his face to the tail, and sent off, like Mazeppa. The horse went home with his burden, but Shelby was nearly killed, and Carter satisfied his revenge.

A Quincy (Ill.) paper tells a sad story of destitution. A German named Cramer, residing in that city, died lately of small pox, and the infection was caught by his wife and two children. No female nurse could be prevailed upon to attend them, but finally a man (whose name is not given, but should be,) volunteered his services, and attended the sick people with devoted care. Both the children died, but the mother is recovering. She has seen no female face since the beginning of her illness.

A German in Albany, lately came into possession of $24,000, the bequest of his wife, who ran away to California with another man some years ago, made money infamously, but repented on her deathbed, and made atonement by leaving her money to the injured husband. Meanwhile, the German married a second wife, and has several children, who will have the benefit of the fortune oddly came by.

A letter from Mount Vernon, Ill., announcing the opening of a term of the Supreme Court in that town, says it is a remarkable fact, that all the Judges of the Supreme Court emigrated from Oneida County, N. Y. All are natives of the same State, and all raised in Oneida County. Judge Breese went to Illinois when a youth, in 1813; Judge Caton, (Chief Justice,) in 1833, and Judge Skinner, later.

A letter from Rev. John Pierpont is published in the *Christian Register*, in which he says that "the Boston *Courier*, in stating what it has done in regard to my having given in my adhesion to 'Spiritualism,' has done me wrong, and refuses to correct the false statement." Mr. Pierpont says he occupies the ground of an inquirer.

Mr. Isaac Craig, who was shot at Chambersburg by the brothers McKibben, some time ago, and who has been lying at Shippensburg under medical attention, passed through Harrisburg on Tuesday *en route* for his home at Pittsburg. Although his wounds caused him considerable pain, he flattered himself able to travel that distance.

The *Courant* states that it understands that the city of Norwich has requested Mrs. Sigourney to sit for her statue, and that Mr. Bartholomew is the artist who was expected to execute it. It is said, however, that his limited stay in the country will cause him to decline the order.

An indignant husband in Boston cowhided a dentist on Friday because he kissed husband's wife in presence of pulling a tooth. The dentist was Dr. H. B. Osgood, the man and wife were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Jefferds. The cowhiding took place in Washington-street in broad daylight.

The misdemeanors of Rev. Mr. Simpson, one of the editors of the *Pittsburg Presbyterian*, who was recently expelled from the church for seduction, have injured the paper so much that it has been found necessary to remove it to another locality, their subscriptions having fallen off heavily.

B. Gratz Brown, Esq., whose advocacy of free labor, while a member of the Missouri Legislature, made him a prominent man in that State, has received a testimonial from the mechanics and manufacturers in St. Louis in the shape of a splendid gold watch, appropriately inscribed.

Dr. Mackay has presented as a literary friend in Boston the original manuscript of Sydney Smith's famous letter on Pennsylvania Repudiation. Dr. Mackay was editor of the London *Chronicle* when this letter was published, and preserved the manuscript as an autograph.

Judge Burgoyne, Probate Judge in Cincinnati, is under arrest on a charge of "oppression in office," for having imposed an extravagant fine upon Mr. [illegible], a lawyer concerned in the late slave case, and refusing him permission to speak in his own defence.

One Michael Carroll, a bartender for one Grafton, an Englishman in Boston, fell in love with the latter's wife, and ran away with her and $500 of his employer's money last week. Michael was Irish. He and the woman were overhauled, and are held to bail.

Gov. Haskell of Tennessee, favors the press of that State with a poem, "suggested by his restoration to health from recent mental distraction." He dedicates the effusion, which is very long and very wild, to the matron of the Lunatic Asylum.

J. W. Gray, editor of the *Plaindealer*, and Postmaster at Cleveland, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for advertising lottery schemes, and is charged with giving other facilities to the lottery business.

Miss Delia Webster, who suffered tribulation in Kentucky some years ago for aiding "property" to run away, is lecturing in New-Hampshire on her experience in such matters.

It is stated that Professors Dana and Silliman, Jr., have been invited to furnish their portraits for the gallery of eminent men now in course of publication at Vienna.

The chivalry of Alabama made up a Tournament at Montgomery at the close of the State Fair, a few days since, and Miss Octavia De Vert was the chosen "Queen of Love and Beauty."

Certain persons in Washington have organized a new religious body, under the title of the "Disciples of God." Their ceremonies consist of feet-washing, salutes of brotherly affection, &c.

A Kentucky Judge was discovered in a Cincinnati house of ill repute last week, where he had remained several days in a state of beastly intoxication.

Mr. Caruthers, M. C. from Missouri, cannot take his seat at this session of Congress. He goes to Cuba for his health.

It is reported that Lola Montez is again to try the experiment of matrimony, and that she goes presently to Paris.

It is feared that Hon. Jno. M. Sandige, M. C. elect from Louisiana, was among the lost by the *Rainbow* catastrophe.

Rev. Charles Beecher, late of Newark, has been settled over a church in Georgetown, Mass.

Geo. W. Curtis lectured in Rochester on Friday night before an immense audience.

Fifty gamblers have been notified to leave the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

Hon. A. B. Williams, State Senator, is recovering from his illness.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, having recovered from his illness, has returned to his home in Peterboro.

Business Matters.

The Springfield *Republican* says that one of the pleasant incidents of the hard times is the reception of a letter from an English firm by a manufacturer at Worcester, telling him that they have perfect faith in his integrity, and do not wish him "to make such a sacrifice as your high rates of interest demand to pay us." They leave the time of settling to their debtor, although they acknowledge that they need the money.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes a letter received by a heavy commission-house in that city, from one of its largest Western customers, as exhibiting the energetic efforts put forth by Western merchants to meet their liabilities. The writer, in a letter dated at St. Louis, says:

"True, we have submitted to 15 per cent. discount on large sums of Illinois currency received from our customers; but that has been no consideration compared with the protection of our paper, which, at all hazards, has been our first care; and with the continued blessing of God and the faithfulness of our customers, we trust to secure it all."

Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., is suffering from the complete stagnation of its principal mechanical business—the making of wagons. The commerce of Belchertown with this staple extends over the Union, if not to foreign lands, in ordinary times; but the revulsion has blocked the wheels, literally as well as figuratively, of this business.

The New-Hampshire mills are resuming. The Cocheco Mills, in Dover, are all in full operation. It is said the Print Works will commence the 1st of *January. No. Two Mill, at Salmon Falls, is to be* started to manufacture a lot of cloth on contract. This will keep the mill running till April, and probably prevent the necessity of stopping again.

The shoe business in Lynn is taking a fresh start, and operatives are being recalled. The next Summer's supply of boots and shoes is to be manufactured this season, and, from present appearances, it is believed that the coming Winter will find nearly all the mechanics in active employment.

SPENCER's mills, at Germantown, Penn., will resume in a few days. The extensive cotton mills, near Hestonville, which have recently changed proprietors, are undergoing full repair and will be in full operation presently. These mills will give employment to a large number of men and women.

The Messrs. BATCHELLER, of North Brookfield, extensive shoe manufacturers, who have reduced the number of their workmen several hundreds, during the severe financial pressure that has prevailed for the last two months, are again increasing their business.

The American print works at Fall River, employing 245 hands, resumed work last week; the thread mill of OLIVER CHASE also resumed in part; but the Pocasset mill will close operations in a few days, after using up its stock of cotton.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS-AT-LAW AND NEXT OF KIN.—The subscriber has recently returned from England, is prepared to furnish reliable information in relation to next of kin, heirs-at-law, unclaimed dividends and Government securities; also as to claimants to property which have long been advertised for the last hundred years, and money in Chancery which has never been published. Apply personally from 10 till 3 o'clock at No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York; or address the subscriber, as above, or at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY SMITH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA.
In connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
first night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and expressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.
The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,
NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA
can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing
CARL FORMES
in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."
NOTICE.—The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at the three ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, Dec. 11.
NOTICE.—The opera begins at 8 as usual.
First night of Verdi's favorite opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given in complete style, with military band, and entirely new and magnificent dresses, uniform with those used at Her Majesty's Theatre in London.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great *rôle* of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
the new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 29 Wall-st.
On Thursday will be sold only the $1 50 seats.
On Friday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

LA TRAVIATA AND MARTHA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.—NOTICE.—The sale $1 50 seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
GABRIEL (first time this engagement) as LOUDIN.
ANTOINE RAVEL, TERESA ROLLA, JEROME RAVEL.
Comic Interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
with the beautiful
DANCES ON THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Ballet Divertissement, FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Next Grand Juvenile afternoon performance on SATURDAY. NICODEMUS, TIGHT ROPE, and JOCKO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of the SEA OF ICE, (exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the management,) and the increasing desire on the part of the public to witness its manifold beauties, induce the lessee to yield to the demand of her patrons, and continue its representation for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER. It is her desire that ALL who wish to see this remarkable drama should have an opportunity of doing so, and hence would respectfully suggest that an early occasion be embraced, as circumstances will soon render the withdrawal imperative. A number of novelties of a sterling character are in a state of completeness for representation, while the most extensive preparations are being made for affording the numerous patrons of LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE a
GREAT CHRISTMAS TREAT,
in the form of an old-fashioned PANTOMIME, which will be placed upon the stage with that perfection which a lavish expenditure of TIME, TASTE, ENERGY and ARTISTIC LABOR can alone achieve.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857,
(and every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico ..... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer ..... Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor ..... Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania, Mr. Wheatleigh
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Seats in the Family Circle (equal to any in the Theatre in point of comfort and view of the stage) only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY—The comedy of the SERIOUS FAMILY.
Brougham, the original Capt. Maguire.
Burton, the original Aminadab Sleek.
Mrs. Hughes, the original Lady Creamly.
Miss Susan Denin as Widow Delmaine.
First night of a new farce, CRINOLINE,
in which Mr. Rogers will play his original London part of
NANCY BITTERS.
DOMBEY AND SON, a great hit, played to a full house, will be repeated to-morrow.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by the three-act drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the comedy of the
CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new bile-disturbing, mirth-provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MASTER. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE and CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
DR. CHARLES MACKAY'S
THIRD LECTURE on the National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.) at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.; WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William-st.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in *behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at* the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be *procured of the managers or of the officers.*
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, NOW open in the large and elegant building No. 414 Broadway. This Museum now contains the largest collection in the world.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
The most perfect time-keepers in the world. Also,
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R. & G. BEESLEY,
T. F. COOPER, London,
E. D. JOHNSON, London,
and all other celebrated makers in London, Copenhagen, Switzerland and Paris, for sale, wholesale and retail, at thirty per cent. below usual prices.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,
For ladies and gentlemen, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.
New and beautiful styles, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
For sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS,
For daguerreotypes or hair, one, two, three, four and six glasses, for sale, wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

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AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
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Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 30—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 44, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts. —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 148—Courtlandt-st., No. 19—Chambers-st., Nos. 54, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, [illegible]—East Thirteenth-st., No. [illegible]—East Fourteenth-st., five two-story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 208—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth-st., No. 216—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 58, 63, 67, 73, 101, 112, 164, 170—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 238—Liberty-st., No. [illegible]—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 215, 219, [illegible]—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 248, [illegible], 477—Peck-slip, Nos. [illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible]—Albany-st., [illegible]—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. [illegible], 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 262—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 305, 309 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 204—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 510½—Northeast corner Forty-fourth and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw-mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 18th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New-York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received, and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.
PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,466 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,)
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 16th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M. to take into consideration the subject of employing laboring men on the Central Park at 3 and 5 shillings per day; also the propriety of repealing the appropriation of $250,000. All parties cognizant of the facts are requested to attend. The Central Park Commissioners are also requested to be present.
WM. WILSON, Chairman.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the *1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate* of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF Harvard University, would prepare a few pupils for the advanced classes in College, at his or their residence, or would give private lessons to gentlemen whose early education has been neglected. He is an accomplished Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Belles-Lettres scholar. Apply at, or address No. 204 Monroe-st.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING, &c., EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and developes the natural powers of the hand so that any student may learn to write a rapid business style with ease, grace and beauty. One $5 seat vacant. Regular terms $10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 216 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FRENCH IN 60 LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—French classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

$130 PER YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—S. JARRATT, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & COMPANY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MISS CUMMINS' NEW WORK.
MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.
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CHRISTIAN DAYS AND THOUGHTS. A beautiful volume prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody. Especially adapted to the season. 16mo. (To be ready in a few days.)
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1858. 12mo. (To be ready in December.)
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. For the use of Schools. By Edward J. Stearns. 18mo. Price 25 cents.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE; Or, THE YOUNG PAINTER; and FRUSTRATIONS. Tales translated from the German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Duslsch. By Trautmantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
NANNIE'S JEWEL-CASE; Or, TRUE STORIES AND FABLES. Tales translated from the German of Julie Ruhkopf and Aug. Moritz. By Trautmantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.
BELLE AND LILLY; Or, THE GOLDEN RULE. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
SPLENDID PAPER DOLLS.
An elegant series of Paper Dolls, of entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.
Orders solicited by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:
PARTON'S LIFE OF BURR.
LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
BY J. PARTON.
One volume, 700 pages, crown octavo. Illustrated by engravings on steel and wood.
Price $1 75.
"Parton's Life of Burr" is in every respect an original and peculiar work, of absorbing interest, and possessing claims to the attention of Americans. The author claims that in this volume "The story of Aaron Burr's strange eventful life is told for the first time, and is derived in great part from the personal reminiscences of his surviving friends, connections and acquaintances."
The peculiar romantic and eventful life of Aaron Burr has afforded material for one of the most interesting and fascinating biographies ever written, while incidentally to the subject the rise and progress to power of the great Democratic Party of the United States is fully recorded.
The volume is printed on superfine paper, and illustrated with portraits, on steel, of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, and several wood engravings.
Price $1 75.
ALSO READY TO-DAY,
COUSIN WILLIAM. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
GERVAISE SKINNER. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Being volumes 4 and 5 of "Masons' Library of Standard Tales," Harriet and Sophia Lee's "Canterbury Tales," price $2 75, forming the first three volumes.
In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the
NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
32mo, cloth. Price 25 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
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The undersigned will sell a choice collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, superbly bound by Hayday, Riviere and others; elegantly illustrated and admirably adapted for public and private libraries, but especially suited to the approaching
HOLIDAY SEASON.
Just received from the London publishers, comprising
ALL THE NEW SEASON BOOKS.
Several shipped in advance of publication. They include [illegible] bound copies of the illustrated edition of Tennyson; [illegible], the new selections from Moore, Lover of the Poets, [illegible], Cowper, Rogers, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott's Novels and Tales in various styles, Owen Jones' Alhambra, Hogarth's Works, (Baker) Wavertree Gallery, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,
Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom.
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—JUST OUT:
MARIAN WALLACE,
OR, LIFE'S CHANGES.
A Tale of Truth, by Rosa Scott.
Universally pronounced one of the most interesting, popular, and successful works of the day, which may be read with pleasure and profit by young and old. For sale by all booksellers. DERBY & JACKSON.

WAR IN INDIA.—FIFTY MEN WANTED TO circulate a new Map of the Seat of War in India. The Map is 26x36 inches, richly illustrated, embracing portraits of some of the actors in the thrilling events of that fearful contest of races. Retail price twenty-five cents. Apply at H. PHELPS' Map Establishment, No. 18 Beekman-st. One copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten postage stamps pre-paid.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSICAL.—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte for sale very low for cash, made by one of the best City makers, and warranted: in use only a few months. Cost $650. Richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; is one of the best tuned instruments made; just the thing for a New Year's present. If not sold at private sale, will positively be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at the residence No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., at 11½ o'clock.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS —No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, in fine order, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $325, will be sold for $225. Second-hand pianos lower than ever. New pianos at prices to insure a sale. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood, grand diagonal piano, cost $500, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—ANY person having $4,000 cash capital, can make a good investment in an old-established business in one of the best locations in the City, worth double the money asked. Address FELIX, at this office.

$500.—A PREMIUM OF $50 FOR A LOAN OF $500.—Ample security on City property. Also, for sale, an excellent farm, very cheap, 130 acres; good soil, comfortable house, fine fruit orchard, good fences, healthy and pleasant. Address PREMIUM, *Times* office.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—STOCK for sale, and large basement store to let, of an old-established wooden-ware, house-furnishing and toy store, in one of the best business locations in the City. Rent low. Inquire at KELLOG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

$100,000 WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a good class of Railroad securities, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 3,617 Post-Office.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.
Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.
They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
Dry or in Oil.
Business Address—No. 1[illegible] Front-st., New-York.
N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—PATRONAGE AND EMPLOYMENT for a number of excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity, with the best of testimonials as to character, cleanliness and capability. Ladies in want of [illegible] help, competent and trusty, apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. As we strictly require every applicant for situation to show undoubted character before registering her name, the proprietor is confident that all employers who procure servants from this Agency will receive full satisfaction. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited in this branch of patrons. JOS. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, no objection to act as coachman and waiter, or would take a place in a first-class hotel or boarding-house in city or country. Can refer to last employer in this City, where character and competency will be fully explained. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for three days, or address WAITER, stating where an interview is required.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best testimonials, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, an excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. No objection to go in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST EXcellent girls, one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do general housework; are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls, well brought up, and accustomed to work hard for a living; will accept of moderate wages. Also, by a strong, healthy, willing and obliging girl, as general servant; will go to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, sober and industrious man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references, which the families he lived with will certify. Any notes addressed to W. A., at No. 579 Broadway, in the drug store, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference given from their last place; can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., 3d floor, back room No. 31.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to attend grown up young ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 474 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the milliner's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; she understands all kinds of sewing, and has no objection to doing the chamberwork of a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do general housework, or chamberwork, and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to going to the country. Call for two days, at her present situation, No. 100 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook washer and ironer, or would do general housework. She understands her business, and is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the Umbrella store, No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls. One as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a most excellent plain cook. The other as children's maid; understands needlework; has the most satisfactory City reference; is willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call for 2 days at No. 93 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A LADY, ABOUT BREAKING UP her establishment, has two very fine servants she can highly recommend to any lady in want of good help; one is an excellent chambermaid, and the other will do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children. Address E. C., New-York Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] young man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who fully understands his business in every respect, and can show letters of the highest recommendation. Apply for three days at No. 77 West 27th-st., rear building, to J. M. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Has good reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, work by the day or week—understand washing and ironing, and house-cleaning; also, washing done in the neatest manner, at her own residence. Call or address Mrs. SPENCER, No. 14 Essex-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or waitress to do general housework; has no objection to going into the country. Has good reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 63 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, would be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN ENGlish woman who perfectly understands her business, soups, meats, game, deserts. Has good City references. Apply at No. 60 Lafayette-place, in the toy store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, a situation, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waiter, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as housekeeper, or would be willing to take care of a small infant, or invalid lady. Apply at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 130 Forsyth-st. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress or nurse; she is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can also produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress or to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ENGLISH young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Also, by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse and plain seamstress, and can do chamberwork; best of City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st. Can be seen for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of sewing and taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT females, to direct envelopes, at 50 cents per thousand. Apply in own handwriting, giving full address, to O. M. F., Box No. 1,439 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address C. B., *Times* Office.

FREE TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC —For good servants. Every home can secure civil, capable, and Protestant help, daily, of the very best kind, at wages to suit all. This extensive place is open for the present, free to the public. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. The New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF PUTNAM Engine Co. No. 2 of Portchester, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the members of Putnam Engine Company tender their sincere and hearty thanks to the officers and *members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 of New-*York city, for the rich and beautiful presents generously bestowed upon us. The flag; a large and elegant ensign *bearing on its folds a representation of the bold and fear*less horseman of the Revolution (whose name we have adopted) so endeared to every American heart for his *courage and patriotism "in the time when the brave be*gan to fear the power of man, and the pious to doubt the power of God." Long may it wave from our staff, an emblem of unity and fellowship existing between us and the generous donors. The large and elegant map of the City of New-York, and the richly-mounted and beautifully-written set of resolutions, ornaments to our meeting room, which we view with pride and gratification.
Resolved, That in the presentation of a complete fire-suit to our little Johnny, they have placed us under an obligation which we cannot easily repay, inasmuch as any attention paid to him is received by each one of us as directed exclusively to himself.
ROBERT M. VAN DYKE,
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
CHAS. G. PIXLEY, } Committee.
JOSEPH M. BODMAN,
STEPHEN A. MARSHALL,

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES.
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 383 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 383 Canal-st.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. H. GARDNER, Peacedale, R. I.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels or 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. [illegible] CORTLANDT-ST.
BOARD REDUCED [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible] with one or two gentlemen, wishing [illegible] [illegible] rooms [illegible] The house is [illegible] finished handsomely, and contains every [illegible] convenience. It is conducted on liberal [illegible] fine, good [illegible] price will be [illegible] suitable to all parties, those wishing [illegible] please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE [illegible] can now procure handsome rooms, [illegible] good board, where the comforts of a [illegible] can be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class [illegible] all the modern improvements. Apply at No. [illegible] place, second door from Greenwich-av. [illegible] cars and [illegible] stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] real home comforts, and occupying a good [illegible] gas, bath, &c., will take to board a [illegible] [illegible] A line of [illegible] and it is a pleasant walking distance [illegible] merchants. Terms moderate. References [illegible] Apply at No. 166 6th-st., near Bowery.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO [illegible] a quiet, comfortable home, can find a large, [illegible] parlor, having grate and gas; [illegible] board, $6 per week, or $10 for two. [illegible] Bleecker, 10 minutes' walk west from St. [illegible] References exchanged. Address Mrs. ELLIS, [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY [illegible] front room to let, with board, to a [illegible] or two single gentlemen; or the front and [illegible] would be let together to a family or a party of [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED [illegible] board for a gentleman and his wife, in a [illegible] can family, where few boarders are taken. [illegible] nished rooms for a party of young gentlemen [illegible] rooms together. Terms moderate. Apply at [illegible]

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET [illegible] desirable location near the Crystal Palace [illegible] men can be accommodated on reasonable terms [illegible] on the premises, No. 573 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL [illegible] adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had [illegible] gether or separately, with board, at No. 141 [illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible] be accommodated with board and a pleasant [illegible] in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home [illegible] be enjoyed, by applying at No. 67 East [illegible]

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BED [illegible] on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with [illegible] gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible] several single gentlemen, can be accommodated [illegible] No. 11 West [illegible]-st.; first-class house and [illegible]

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BED [illegible] to let with board to two gentlemen in a private [illegible] Apply at No. 148 West 24th-st. References [illegible]

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND [illegible] room may be obtained at No. [illegible] East [illegible] Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY [illegible] more room than they require, would be [illegible] with or without board. Apply at No. 6 [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES [illegible] single gentlemen, with board, at No. 28 [illegible] near Madison-square.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY [illegible] and rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 142 East 14th-st.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and [illegible] let, separately or together, with partial board [illegible] men. The house is newly furnished and [illegible] improvements.

NO. 142 MADISON-STREET.—[illegible] three single gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] nice back room and full or partial board. [illegible] gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 26 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms [illegible] a very pleasant parlor and other rooms [illegible] house, occupied by the family of a clergyman [illegible] without partial and private table. [illegible] stages pass near the door.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] or two large rooms can be secured in a pleasant [illegible] rooms, distant about 12 minutes from South or [illegible] Ferry, by addressing F. M., Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. [illegible] Gerbers-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. [illegible] ant rooms, single or in suites, can be had. [illegible] commodious and pleasantly located, [illegible] utes' walk from all the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., [illegible] Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM [illegible] ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. [illegible] handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE [illegible] walk from Wall or South-st. Ferry. Two [illegible] can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with [illegible] board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of [illegible] ence given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, [illegible] minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE [illegible] ant front room, at No. 209 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE HEIGHTS opposite Wall-st. Will take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 110 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of [illegible] habits, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in [illegible] family, by applying at No. 128 Clinton-st., second door below Amity.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within [illegible] minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No 3,695 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between 4th and 52d sts., near 5th-av. [illegible] references given. Address H., at 6th-av. U. S. [illegible] Station, with references.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and lady, in a strictly private family, with full board. Address, with name, stating terms and other particulars, to Box No. 1,983 Post-Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and [illegible] rooms, at No. 102 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house, in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 169 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address R. J. B., [illegible] square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 31 West 29th-st.

TO LET.—NOS. 38 AND 40 HOWARD-ST. [illegible] door from the corner of Broadway—rooms to let, with board.—Also, a suit of basement rooms. References required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the price and quality of the gas lately and recently furnished the City, together with the charge [illegible] for the same, &c., will meet on Thursday, the [illegible] instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which the investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend. WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE WILL meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on Thursday the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the [illegible] of constructing lodging-houses for the destitute. The Superintendent and Deputy of the Police are requested to attend. WM. WILSON, Chairman of Committee.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK. —Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors of class 3, to serve for four years from the 18th day of January next, in place of Messrs. J. D. PHILLIPS, [illegible] HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the [illegible] inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, [illegible]

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN, WILLIAMSBURG.—Subject—*Washington* [illegible] *Young Men*, by Bishop Perrin, of [illegible] Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at [illegible] N. B.—Full course tickets for this and the other three Lectures may be had at the door on the 10th for 50 cents. Single Lecture [illegible] cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. [illegible] Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 18 East 16th-st. New Classes are forming. [illegible] pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon; Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Irving, Auctioneer.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURS Will be sold at auction, BY IRVING & WATKINS, at their salesroom, No. [illegible], THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, of every description and variety. [illegible] among the last sales of the season, parties [illegible] purchase a good article, would do well to attend.

[illegible] Auctioneer.
[illegible] RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. Salesroom No. 384 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, [illegible] and 7½ P. M., at their new salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, [illegible] paintings, engravings, [illegible] wall, mantel and oval mirrors [illegible] in gilt, rosewood, oak and black walnut [illegible] in every variety of frames; all [illegible] richly ornamented frames, all of [illegible] sold without reserve. [illegible] in any part of the City. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, And every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until [illegible] 31. [illegible] and 1½ P. M., daily, at their new [illegible] Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, [illegible] Paris fancy goods, China [illegible] clocks, superb French [illegible] bronzes, Sevres and French China vases [illegible] solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, [illegible] cigar holders and fans [illegible] to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's [illegible] would do well to call and examine this [illegible] comprises the most magnificent and superb fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York [illegible] positive and peremptory, and those [illegible] goods for holiday presents, [illegible] beautiful collection. [illegible] will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

[illegible] NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
[illegible] AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, [illegible] (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible] and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 [illegible] Bonds.
[illegible] town and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage [illegible] Bonds.
[illegible] Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st [illegible] Bonds.
[illegible] and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage [illegible]
[illegible] City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
[illegible] Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) Bonds.
[illegible] Improvement Interest Stock of 1847.
[illegible] and Superior Farm mortgage 8 per cent.
[illegible] Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per [illegible]
[illegible] Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per [illegible]
[illegible] St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st [illegible] per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] against Edward C. Charles for $421.50.
[illegible] and Illinoistown Railroad 1st mortgage [illegible]
[illegible] Pennsylvania Coal Co. 1st mortgage 8 per cent.

[illegible] Androscoggin Railroad	$100 each
[illegible] and Wisconsin Improvement Co.	$100 each
[illegible] St. Mary's Ship Canal Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Watertown and Rome Railroad	$100 each
[illegible] Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
[illegible] New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
[illegible] Firemen's Insurance Co.	$17 each
[illegible] Hamilton Insurance Co.	$15 each

[illegible] received in addition to the catalogue during [illegible]

[illegible] regular sale TO-MORROW (Friday,) Regular [illegible] of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, [illegible] 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] bought and sold at private sale, and [illegible] Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed [illegible] Loans negotiated and dividends collected. [illegible] of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

[illegible] Auctioneer, Office No. [illegible] Beekman-st.
[illegible] PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF [illegible] in want of really first class HOUSEHOLD [illegible] to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow) Dec. 11, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the [illegible] residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. All [illegible] made by the present owner, have been [illegible] and are in fine condition. Sale positive, [illegible] on any account. Deposits required of [illegible] In the basement are suits of walnut [illegible] complete, together with all the [illegible] and elegant China dinner and tea-sets, [illegible] silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the [illegible] In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three [illegible] parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and [illegible] window drapery, pier glasses, China [illegible] clocks, ornaments, paintings, [illegible] secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book-[illegible] and rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and [illegible] are a fine assortment of carved rose-[illegible] mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, [illegible] cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, [illegible] and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable [illegible] to mention. Descriptive catalogues [illegible] morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M.

[illegible] Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
[illegible] SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock [illegible] at the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, and FRIDAY, Dec. 11, [illegible] each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st. [illegible] COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received [illegible] comprising about 200 fine pictures of the [illegible] and Italian schools. Among them will [illegible] the best works of Everdingen, Hondekoeter, [illegible] Wouverman, Van Erp, Williams, Polemburg, Van Romburgh, copies of Rubens and [illegible] Snyder, Panton, Watlean, De [illegible] Verboeckhoven, Carnder Jardin, [illegible] Dillens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated [illegible] This beautiful collection will be on exhibition [illegible] gallery three days previous to the sale, [illegible] without reserve.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.
[illegible] SELL AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY [illegible] FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each, at [illegible] No. 443 Broadway, between Howard and [illegible] cabinet furniture, all of the most artistic [illegible] styles, equal to any ever offered for [illegible] market, consisting of ebony furniture [illegible] inlaid with enameled paintings; [illegible] elaborately-carved canopy, corner and other [illegible] lined, plate glass, &c., latest French [illegible] walnut furniture, extension tables, [illegible] their own leaves, a new article [illegible] styles, &c.; parlor suites, with exquisite [illegible] in rosewood, very superior, worth $1,300 [illegible] parlor and other chairs; rosewood secre-[illegible] in ormolu; ladies' inlaid [illegible] lined with satinwood; several suits fine par-[illegible] in muslin, &c. French-made mahogany [illegible] secretaries, &c., complete suits of carved oak [illegible] covered in satin damask. Can be examined [illegible] day of sale, which will be without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine [illegible] glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. [illegible] assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and [illegible] by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, [illegible] Broadway. All the goods are of the [illegible] description and recent importation. This [illegible] excellent opportunity for every one to [illegible] beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, [illegible] positive and peremptory. The rooms [illegible] open to the public for exhibition on Monday [illegible] The sale of the furs commences [illegible] at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible] B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
[illegible] & MOSS.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF [illegible] by order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-gallery, No. 5½ [illegible] take pleasure in announcing that the [illegible] stock of elegant made-up Furs, of which [illegible] portion last week, will be closed out as [illegible] reserve. The stock, which was made [illegible] up for the City trade, comprises elegant Russia sable, [illegible] stone martin, Holstein fitch, French sable, royal ermine, river mink, mountain martin, and [illegible] capes, talmas, victorines, tippets, [illegible] cuffs, gloves, mufflers, &c. Also, a [illegible] assortment of sleigh and lap robes. Also, a lot [illegible] Catalogues will be ready early on [illegible] sale, and we invite the attention of all per-[illegible] of furs to this sale.

[illegible] VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN [illegible] ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. [illegible] at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] (in addition to the [illegible]) 50 packages American hardware, [illegible] the late fire in Liberty-st.; also, for account of [illegible] concern, in good order, part of an extensive [illegible] builders' hardware, files, &c.; also by [illegible] assignees, 20 packages assorted American [illegible] and heavy goods, 150 do. American Spring [illegible] guns and pistols; 50 straps sleigh bells. [illegible] particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

[illegible] GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN [illegible] In obedience to a decree of the Circuit [illegible] Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of [illegible] vs. Wiesmann and others, and Wiesmann [illegible] Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer [illegible] at public auction in front of Buckingham [illegible] on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land [illegible] County containing 300 acres, known as the [illegible] Mine, on which there is a gold mine which [illegible] worked on a large scale and regarded as one of [illegible] this gold section. It is about six miles from [illegible] and upon it there are extensive buildings [illegible] engine and a tunnel has recently [illegible] at great expense, which is said to add [illegible] value. The terms of sale will be cash as to [illegible] will be necessary to pay the expenses of the [illegible] taxes on the property, and for the balance on [illegible] 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser [illegible] required to give bonds with good security, [illegible] retained as further security.
JOHN W. HARRIS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

E. WILSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Solid rosewood parlor suites, works of art, &c. E. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture at the residence No. 31 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Gothic of real pearl and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin, solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work-tables, lined with satinwood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade, rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining table, elegantly-carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold without regard to cost. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine. Parties wishing to purchase a magnificent residence can inspect the same on the day of sale. The auctioneer will attend to first-class sales of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up, on reasonable terms.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers. Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Great sale of superb furs, sleigh robes, &c., comprising the richest and most varied assortment offered at auction this year. Among them will be found several superb Hudson Bay sable mantelets, capes, muffs and cuffs, ranging in cost from $100 to $500; mink sets, from $50 to $250; stone marten, genuine fitch, elegant French sable sets, rock and mountain marten, &c.; Siberian and Russian squirrel do., together with a choice and fine lot gents' beaver, otter and seal mufflers, and gloves and caps. The attention of parties about purchasing is particularly requested to this sale, as it is unquestionably the finest stock offered this year, and every article is warranted as described. Deposits required from all persons unknown to the auctioneers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARRIAGES, &c.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of superior household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.
One rosewood Boudoir Piano-Forte.
One second-hand covered Caleche or Coach.
One Barouche. Bells, &c.
Catalogues now ready, and the goods on view. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagee.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolly & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested.
EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods, at private sale, Nos. 43 Maiden-lane and 31 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.)

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., by order of the assignees, the entire balance of stock of groceries, wines, &c., comprising choice green and black teas, white and brown sugars, syrups, sweet oil, sperm candles, soap, Scotch ale, London porter, champagne, claret, brandy, gin, cordials, French and English mustard, &c.; also, a large lot of genuine Havana cigars, tobacco, &c., &c. Terms cash. By order of the assignees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 12, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn. A small quantity of furniture, two cooking stoves, &c., &c. Also an assortment of toys, fancy goods, jewelry, kid gloves, silks, crockery, books, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, Trade Sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.—GREAT SALE OF LAW BOOKS.—THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. This is the most valuable collection of Law Books offered at auction this season. All new and fresh stock. See auction column.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., will sell to the highest bidder, at their store No. 31 Nassau-st., on account of whom it may concern, 8 plain and carved marble mantels, now on view. Terms cash.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK CORNER-store and dwelling, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, the most handsomely fitted up in the City; offered at a bargain; going to California; very little money required, or none if secured. Apply at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,540 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is entirely new, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, No. 421 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STORE, NO. 15 Beekman-st., will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. The building is very substantial and covers the lot, which is full size. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION Society wishes to secure at once, rent free or on the cheapest terms possible, the use of some large building which can be occupied by them till the 1st or middle of March. One capable of receiving 300 or 400 people would not be too large; if supplied with gas and water throughout it would be very desirable. Persons knowing of or having such building unoccupied would confer a favor by communicating with the President, Mrs. E. B. PHELPS, No. 75 East 17th-st., or Mrs. BEATTY, Treasurer, No. 309 Greenwich-st. Good care will be taken of the premises.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, part of a house in a pleasant location in Brooklyn, (on a line of the Fulton-av. cars preferred.) Address with particulars W. L., *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers at private sale the farm whereon he now resides, situated on the road leading from Cross Roads to Rhoad Hall. The farm is within two miles of Dean's Pond station. He will dispose of the property on reasonable terms. The farm contains 86 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with a large two-story house and kitchen and barn and other out-buildings, all new; abundance of all kinds of fruit. South Brunswick township, Middlesex County, N. J.
STEPHEN FORD.

FARM TO EXCHANGE—TWENTY MILES from New-York, situated near a depot, and beautifully located in Westchester County, valued at $12,500, subject to $8,000 mortgage; well subdivided for agricultural purposes, combining orchard, hay, pasturage and tillage lands, and is worthy the attention of any party wishing to purchase as a speculation or otherwise. The difference will be taken in either merchandise or Western lands. For further particulars call, or address
EDWARD THORNE RUGGLES, No. 130 East 19th-st.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 145 Chambers-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
[illegible] SIGHT DRAFTS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1860, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,022,930	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,009,156
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	125,285
Total indebtedness	$36,102,768	$35,995,970	$37,025,450
Cash and Cash items	$169,735	$666,266	$197,077
Materials	504,066	503,541	536,000
Fuel	467,115	738,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	82,816	218,331	261,238
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,086
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,345,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$34,398,911	$33,305,545	$33,376,513

Thus the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,760 lineal feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against each payment.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board.
J. W. BROOKS, EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the village of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 66 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NO 45 WILLIAM-ST.—Dec. 8, 1857.—The closing of the transfer books of the State of Illinois will be postponed to Tuesday, the 15th inst., and they will remain closed until Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS productive property in the City of New-York, worth $14,000. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange, in the office of the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

$55,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS Bonds and Mortgages wanted at a discount for cash, from $1,000 and upwards. Also $5,000 and $6,000 to be lent at 7 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage on first class property. Apply to
R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 16, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 19, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 49 WALL-ST., AND No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1857.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a Banking Commission business, for the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, domestic and foreign exchange, and for the negotiation of commercial paper.
A. W. MORSE.
W. F. TALBOYS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE HAVRE.		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin 500f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 300f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin $80 | Second Cabin $[illegible]
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec. 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin $130 | Second Cabin $[illegible]
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 19th December.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 7, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway.
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON. } La Farge Buildings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 3¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 383 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer,
C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease, all others drive it into the blood.

CORNS! BUNIONS!!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

CONSUMPTION.—ENTIRE CURE OF ALL sorts of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER BIRNIE against MOSES G. LENGHI, DENIS G. ETIENNE and LAURA his wife, Louise Gilbert, Louise, daughter of John Gilbert, and John Doe, her husband, Clementine Gilbert, Edward Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, The People of the State of New-York, George Frederick Danby, Daniel LeRoy, and Augustus Newbold LeRoy.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants LOUISE GILBERT, LOUISE, daughter of JOHN GILBERT, and JOHN DOE her husband: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in this City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in this City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1857.
THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-street.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 5th day of December, 1857.
d10-law6wTh THAYER & ARNOUX, Plffs' Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.
ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-law6mTh*

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.
d3-law6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. John's River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.
By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.
Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.
More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information, apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 383 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES HENDERSON and JOHN A. KERNOCHAN against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 2d day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, [illegible] thereof, and interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and [illegible] cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BUXTON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLBERT TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and [illegible] six cents, with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and [illegible] STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plffs' Att'y.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and [illegible] seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS READER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the [illegible] County Clerk's Office, on the 21st day of October, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-law12wTh*

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS J. CORDREY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for relief. —To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 5th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff, in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.
LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,
o22-law6wTh* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Cipriani and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson and Mary Louisa his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglass and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
n12-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857.
my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857.
EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.
my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.
s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATZ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June 24, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
je26-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-law6mTh No. 187 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD,
jy9-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.
JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors.
je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 183 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-law6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Democratic General Committee.

OLD MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The following persons are the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858. They were first reported on Tuesday evening to the Committee that by resolution then went out of existence:

First Ward—Thomas Byrnes, Patrick Curry, Edward Hogan, John H. Williams, Michael Burns.

Second Ward—William Miner, James Leonard, John E. Howe, Alfred Chancellor, James Watson.

Third Ward—Andrew J. McCarty, Joseph Harrison, Patrick G. Moloney, Francis U. Fenno, James [illegible].

Fourth Ward—George H. Purser, William Baird, John Shea, Thomas Fitzgerald, Bartholomew Healy.

Fifth Ward—Robert C. McIntyre, John Moore, John Slaughter, Robert Donnell, James Lawrence.

Sixth Ward—Walter Roche, Joseph Dowling, William Cantwell, John Jourdan, Morgan Jones.

Seventh Ward—William M. Tweed, Wilson Small, Isaiah Rynders, John A. Tipper, James McMahon.

Eighth Ward—Daniel Linn, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles H. Ring, John D. Betts, Benjamin Wood.

Ninth Ward—John Richardson, Henry H. Morange, Hiram Williamson, William Gilchrist, William D. Kennedy.

Tenth Ward—Elijah F. Purdy, Samuel T. Webster, Joseph M. Marsh, Asahel Reed, John Harrison.

Eleventh Ward—Bernard Kelly, Andrew R. Jackson, John H. Hougbkirk, George White, Aaron B. Rollins.

Twelfth Ward—Henry Richardson, Charles Boice, John Vance, William C. Webb, Hugh Crombie.

Thirteenth Ward—Thomas H. Ferris, Charles Doty, Edward Withersell, Peter Mitchell, Edward C. McConnell.

Fourteenth Ward—David Kinnam, Thomas Dunlap, Michael Toomey, Henry P. West, John W. Chambers.

Fifteenth Ward—Benjamin S. Hart, Peter Duffy, Isaac V. Fowler, Walter R. Jones, Daniel W. Norris.

Sixteenth Ward—Samuel Osgood, Emanuel B. Hart, Michael Kalpin, Samuel D. Vanderheyden, Charles G. Hay.

Seventeenth Ward—Thomas C. Fields, Bernard Reilly, Anthony Eickhoff, John W. Chanler, Marcus Kelly.

Eighteenth Ward—Edward Cooper, Harris Wilson, Dr. Oliver S. Hubbard, Abraham D. Russell, Henry Matthews.

Nineteenth Ward—Joseph Cornell, John Eagan, George Weir, John L. Brown, Thomas O'Rielly.

Twentieth Ward—Peter B. Sweeny, William Joyce, Stephen S. Waterbury, Daniel Kennedy, Dennis Ryer.

Twenty-first Ward—Andre Froment, Wm. H. Leonard, Patrick Hogarty, Richard B. Connolly, Richard Busteed.

Twenty-second Ward—Nicholas Seagrist, Alexander Ward, Dennis F. Root, John M. Reich, Fernando Wood.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

First Ward—John Fox, Patrick Callahan, John Callahan, Michael J. Cody, Wm. Handley.

Second Ward—James F. Heflin, William H. Baker, John M. Harrington, Patrick McMahon, James Watson.

Third Ward—William J. A. McGrath, Thomas Munroe, Vincent N. Lecomte, Michael Maroney, Enoch Smith.

Fourth Ward—William Cook, Oliver O'Donnell, John Healy, John Casey, James Hayes.

Fifth Ward—George Kavannah, William L. Herbert, James Hall, Thomas Watson, Jr., Neil Newson.

Sixth Ward—Martin Gilmartin, John Lord, Charles Henry, James Conlan, Laurence Clancy.

Seventh Ward—Edward Fitzpatrick, Edward J. Shandley, Jacob F. Valentine, Henry Close, Michael Halpin.

Eighth Ward—Bernard Cavanagh, William E. Blauvelt, Michael Nertoe, Edward E. Jennings, William Cherry.

Ninth Ward—Thomas Culpin, Francis McCabe, Charles Kenton, Thomas Bell, Bernard Fox.

Tenth Ward—William Canterman, Laurence A. Maloy, Edmund A. Stuart, James J. McGowan, Jeremiah Welch, Jr.

Eleventh Ward—John McArthur, Louis Schlamff, John B. Donnolly, Thomas Rorke, James McBride.

Twelfth Ward—James Crowe, Garret Dyckman, Thomas Veitch, Henry W. Genet, Richard F. Carman, Jr.

Thirteenth Ward—Alexander Proudfoot, Thomas Young, Laurence Hill, John McConnell, Jr., Joseph Hilderbrand.

Fourteenth Ward—Joseph Hutton, James Kehoe, Alonzo Boese, John McBride, James Gibbons.

Fifteenth Ward—L. F. Harrison, Patrick Murphy, John B. Ryer, John Smith, John Wheeler.

Sixteenth Ward—Robert Grant, Jonas B. Phillips, Francis Early, Robert Livingston, Charles S. Innes.

Seventeenth Ward—Michael Dalton, Joseph Koch, William H. Pierrepont, C. L. Van Zandt, Samuel Gallon.

Eighteenth Ward—William J. O'Brien, Theodore J. Fauda, William Beard, Henry H. Conden, John McGonigle.

Nineteenth Ward—James Sandford, Alexander B. Elder, Thomas Collins, William A. Rich, Samuel Eastman.

Twentieth Ward—John Shaw, Peter Dooley, Bernard Sweeny, Richard Flanagan, Francis Darling.

Twenty-first Ward—Wallace Kelsey, William Cotton, J. Augustus Page, Edward A. Moore, Dennis C. Minton.

Twenty-second Ward—Edward Timpson, Charles Alberton, Terence Riley, Henry Schnorr, Garrett H. Striker.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF $10,000 FROM THE BARK PESTUCKET—PORTION OF THE MONEY RECOVERED.—About ten days ago two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, it will be remembered, were stolen from the bark *Pestucket*, while the vessel lay in the East River. The captain of the bark left the vessel and money for a few hours in charge of the first mate and steward, and on his return found both the men and the money gone. The offer of a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the money has stimulated the Police to unremitting efforts to find the thieves and recover the stolen booty. Officers Elder and McCord, of the Detective Police, succeeded in getting a clue to Wm. Pagan, the colored steward, and traced him to Farmingdale, L. I., where they arrested him on Tuesday, and yesterday brought him to the City. Pagan strenuously insisted that they were mistaken in their man, and defied them to discover any evidences of the robbery. The officers were not slow in making the necessary search, and at length found a bag, containing $4,400 of the stolen money. When the money was found the accused quietly "owned up," and expressed a pretended delight that the treasure had passed from his possession, as it had "given him a deal of trouble and uneasiness." Before the officers left Farmingdale they learned that Pagan had been the subject of considerable interest in the town. He gave out that he was a fugitive from Slavery, and entertained the people with stirring accounts of the sufferings he had undergone as a slave, and his miraculous and "hair-breadth 'scapes" on his journey to the North.

Pagan was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court, and locked up for trial. He says he joined with the mate in the robbery, as the latter threatened to throw him overboard if he refused. After the robbery he parted from the mate and has not seen him since, and knows nothing of his present whereabouts. Pagan gives his age as 26, and says he was born in Delaware.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A colored man named Charles W. Bennett was committed yesterday by Justice FLANDREAU, on a charge of setting fire on Monday inst. to the dwelling-house No. 163 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by Mrs. Cox and family. Mr. Baker, the Fire Marshal, instituted a thorough examination in the case which led to his committal. The testimony taken before the Fire Marshal shows that Bennett had some articles of furniture in Mrs. Cox's house; that he formerly lodged there, and was owing some $8; that Mrs. Cox refused to allow him to remove his things until he paid the money. Mrs. Cox went out of town some eight days prior to the fire, and during her absence Bennett demanded his furniture of her daughters; they refused to give it up until their mother's return. Bennett declared on more than one occasion, that if they did not give him his things he would set fire to the house. On Saturday night, prior to the fire, another demand was made for the things by Bennett, and similar threats made. The accused denies the charge, and says he can show that he was not at the house in question on that night.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING A FEMALE.—On Monday night as Caroline White, a young woman residing at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets, was going to her house from a grocery store, two persons assaulted her, knocked her down and robbed her of a gold watch worth $50, and her shawl. She gave an alarm, and the police arrested a man named Owen Gilian, and a mulatto, who goes by the name of "Yellow Jim," suspected of having committed the assault and theft. As Miss White could not then fully identify them they were let go. She afterwards, however, felt sure that they were the parties who had assaulted her, and yesterday Gilian was rearrested and locked up by Justice CONNOLLY. The police are on the track of "Yellow Jim."

BURGLARY.—The boot and shoe store of John Whitlock, 250 Tenth-avenue, was broken into Tuesday night, and a quantity of boots and shoes, valued at $40, carried away. Three young men, named Jeremiah Flynn, Francis Forrester and John Richmond, were arrested a few hours afterwards on suspicion of being the burglars, and locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house. Flynn and Forrester managed, before morning, to escape from the Station-house. Their confederate was taken yesterday before Justice FLANDREAU, and was committed for trial. Some of the stolen goods were recovered.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—A youth giving his name as Wm. Bartlett was arrested yesterday charged with having, on the night of the 14th ult., in company with two other boys, stolen $630 from the barge *Cornelia*. The youth on his arrest confessed having participated in the theft, but says that the money has all been spent by himself and his confederates. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—About two months ago, a horse and wagon, valued at $500, belonging to Mr. Baird, of Middleport, N. Y., was taken possession of by some daring thief, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, where Mr. Baird had left the horse standing. The thief whipped the horse and vehicle speedily out of sight. Yesterday the horse was found in a livery stable up town, and a man named George V rien arrested, charged with the theft. The accused gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

STEALING HOGS.—On Tuesday night the Police of the Fifth Ward arrested two men, named Bartley Fox and Wm. Mann, having nine hogs in their possession, which they are supposed to have stolen. The men were held to await examination.

[Advertisement.]

"THE REVOLT IN INDIA."—C. W. TAYLOR'S new drama of this name continues to crowd PURDY'S National Theatre night after night. It is a magnificent affair, and well placed upon the stage. The cast embraces the full strength of the company. We predict for it a long and successful run. It is to be repeated to-night for the tenth time, and with it, the drama of the "Gun-Maker of Moscow," and comedy of the "Captain's Not a Miss."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied,
Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.
At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.
Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

LONG ISLAND.

Resumed.

The Central Bank, Brooklyn, which suspended during the panic, and for which a Receiver was appointed, has recently elected SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, President of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, President, and has quietly resumed business again.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The December meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening. A number of new members were proposed. Mr. WM. J. GIDDINGS made an interesting statement of the condition of the Mission Sunday School, established at the Poorhouse, in Flatbush, under the auspices of the Association. Twelve teachers, five of whom are ladies, are now engaged in this school, and the average number of scholars is 200. The work is very successful. A festival for the benefit of the enterprise is to be given on the 29th inst. The essay of the evening was read by Mr. CHARLES SMITH. Subject: "The Life and Character of AARON BURR." The memory of that distinguished personage was vindicated from certain erroneous statements; but the attempt brought out a brisk discussion. A letter from the Secretary of the Brooklyn Association for the Relief of the Poor, acknowledged the receipt of $150 from this Society. The young men have on foot, a number of practical plans for the Winter months, and appear to prosper.

MURDER TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.—In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge EMOTT and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER, SAMUEL KEYS was placed upon trial for the alleged killing of his wife on the 10th of June last.

District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER, conducts the prosecution, and Messrs. MORRIS and REYNOLDS appear for the accused. The evidence and the summing was finished yesterday, and the Jury will be charged by the Court this morning.

The indictment alleges the offence to have been committed on June 10 last, at the residence of deceased, on Hoyt near Butler-street, Brooklyn. The testimony went to show that the woman's death was caused by kicks and blows about the head. Both deceased and prisoner were of very intemperate habits, and lived in a state of semi-barbarism. They not only drank to excess themselves, but were in the habit of giving liquor to a child of theirs, only three years of age. On the day the offence was committed this child and the mother were both intoxicated.

Under the usual instructions from the Court, the Jury were permitted to separate until this morning, when the case will be proceeded with.

THE POOR.—Lady Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, E. D., of Brooklyn, have contributed $25 to the fund for the relief of the poor in that District.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SEWER QUESTION SETTLED.—The question as to whether it is the duty of the Water Commissioners or the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City to issue scrip in payment for the construction of sewers, which has been for some time under discussion by the two Boards, and upon which conflicting legal opinions have been given, was settled on the part of the Common Council at their meeting on Tuesday evening by the passage of a resolution declaring that they did not deem it their right or duty to issue the required certificates, thereby throwing the matter into the hands of the Water Commissioners. The latter Board have all along maintained that they had no right to issue the certificates—that the power lay with the Common Council; but they held a special meeting yesterday on the subject, at which the President was authorized to execute and issue bonds to the amount of $50,000, with which to pay for the construction of the two sewers now being built.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE JERSEY CITY SAVINGS BANK.—The following officers of the Provident Savings Institution, of Jersey City, have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

Vice-Presidents—Jonathan Jenkins, Thos. Weldon, Wm. T. Rogers, Jas. W. Palmer and B. B. Grinnell.

Trustees—Peter Bentley, Andrew Clerk, Samuel Davidson, Wm. R. Drayton, John Doyle, Benjamin O. Edge, Josiah H. Gautier, Geo. W. Gregory, John Griffith, Stephen D. Harrison, James S. Hutton, Francis Jenkins, William Keeney, Miles McCartin, Thomas M. Guaran, Benj. Mills, Minot C. Morgan, John D. Ward, David Smith, Justus Slater, Wm. H. Talcott, Alex. Wilson, Charles Woolsey and A. O. Zabriskie.

CITY MISSIONARY'S REPORT.—The Jersey City Missionary has rendered his report for the month of November, from which we learn that during the month he preached nineteen sermons, made ninety-four calls on the sick and the poor, attended eight miscellaneous meetings, obtained three temperance pledges, promises of twenty-two children to attend Sabbath school, and two persons to attend Church. The donations of the month were $149 15, and the disbursements $25 35. The tract distributors visited 4,184 families, and distributed 4,019 tracts, three Bibles and three Testaments.

ELECTION OF CASHIER OF THE HUDSON COUNTY BANK.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hudson County Bank, held at Jersey City yesterday, LEWIS N. CONDIT, Esq., was elected to the vacant cashiership in that institution. Mr. CONDIT is at present Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which position he has held for several years. He is to assume his connection with the Bank on the 1st of January.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 9.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84	600 Erie Railroad	16½
4,000 do	83½	100 do ...s10	16¼
1,000 Virginia 6s	88½	150 do ...b30	16½
1,000 do	88¾	150 do ...b3	16½
2,000 do	88	20 do	16½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	78¼	600 do	16¼
7,000 do	78	5 Sixth-av. R.R.	93
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	100	10 N. H. & H. R.R.	112
2,000 do ...b3	100	50 Reading R.R. ...s15	51½
2,000 Hud. R.R. 2d Mtg.	84	75 M.S.& N.Ia.R.R. ...b3	19
2,000 Har. R. 1st Mtg.	65	150 do	18½
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83	100 M.S.& N.Ia.pr.stock	32½
8,000 do ...s30	81½	100 do	32¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st Mtg.	90	25 Panama R. R.	92
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.Bs.	80	25 do	91½
70 Penn. Coal Co	60	15 Ill. Cen. R. R.	88
200 Pacific M1.Stm.Co.	68	12 Galena & Chic. R.	73
100 Canton Co ...b60	17½	7 do	72½
40 Cumb. Coal Co	9½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	42
50 N.Y. Cen. R.R. ...s30	73	150 do	41¾
50 do ...b3w	74	200 do ...s60	41
100 do ...s3w	74	30 Chic. & R. I. R.	73½
100 do	74¼	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾
250 do	74	270 do	10½
250 do ...s30	73¾	250 do	10¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 California 7s	Int. added	62
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 7s.	Int. added	52¼
$2,000 Township of Waterloo 8s	Int. added	50
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	Int. added	31
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon	Int. added	30
$2,000 City of Madison 7s	Int. added	50
$2,000 Watertown and Madison 8s	Int. added	35
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	75¼
8 shares Continental Bank		88½
9 shares Bank of New-York		95
10 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co		75
10 shares Metropolitan Insurance Co		64
250 shares Brunswick City Insurance Co		3½
250 shares Florence and Keyport Joint Co		70
10 shares Bank of Commonwealth		76½

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000 Great Western R. R. Ms.	Int. add.	62
$1,000 Terre H. & Alton R. 1st. M. 7s.	Int. add.	61½
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven 6s	Int. add.	75
$2,000 Ohio and Mississippi 7s	Int. add.	90½
28 shares Treverton Coal & R. R. Co.		37½
50 shares Rome & Watertown R.R.		60½
7 shares Park Bank		85½
10 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.		75½
15 shares Firemen's Ins. Co		141½

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.'s 6s, 1881	Flat	102½
$5,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5¾s. 1861	Flat	90½
$4,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4½s. 1860	Flat	96½
$2,000 Ithaca & Oswego R. R. 4½s. 1864	Flat	91½
$1,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Flat	6
11 shares Firemen's Insurance Co		141
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co		128
25 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co		86¼@90
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co		94½
20 shares Continental Bank		81
20 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.		40
Sundry assets amounting to $21,000 88		$43

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	103	300 Erie Railroad ...b60	16½
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	78	500 do ...s3	16½
10,000 Mich. C.Sp.c.1stm.	[illegible]	20 do	16½
[illegible] Mich. Cnv. Bs	88½	100 do ...s10	16½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	81	300 do ...b60	16½
18 Merchants' Bank	100	50 do	16½
200 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9½	500 do ...s60	16¼
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	68½	10 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	61½
100 N. Y. Cent. R. ...s30	74	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73½
150 do	74	50 Ill. Central R'd	88
150 do ...s10	73¾	40 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	73¾
50 do ...s3	74	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	10½
20 Panama R'd	91½	50 Mich. S. & N.Ia.pf.S.	33½
30 do	91¾		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The meagre list of Stock sales at the early Board this forenoon denotes the dullness with which the business of the day opened. The same feeling—corresponding very nearly with the disagreeable character of the weather—continued throughout the dealings. Prices yielded ½@1 ℘ cent. from the sales of Tuesday on the list generally, and as much as 2@3 ℘ cent. on Illinois Central shares, which went down to 86 ℘ cent. After the close of the printed list, the disposition of the general market was to rather better rates, particularly on New-York Central, which, after selling down to 73½, seller 10 days, closed 74¼@¾ cash; Erie, 16¼ ℘ cent.; Panama, 92 ℘ cent.; and Reading, 52. At the annual election of Directors for the New-York Central, at Albany to-day, Mr. JOHN DAVID WOLFE, of this City, was substituted for Mr. E. G. FAILE, who declined serving another term. The selection is one that will prove satisfactory to the great body of the stockholders. Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND, the other City Director last year, is retained. Several changes are made in the country Directors. The following comprise the new Board: Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John H. Chiddell, Auburn; Horace White, Syracuse; *Livingston Spraker*, Palatine; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; *Cornelius L. Tracy*, Troy; *Jacob Gould*, Rochester; Isaac Townsend, New-York; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; *John D. Wolfe*, New-York.

In the Money Market, the demand for Bullion continues active, and some considerable parcels have been put up for the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool to-morrow, and the *Fulton*, for Southampton and Havre on Saturday. The two vessels will take out something like $750,000. The shipment by the *Africa* to-day is $1,691,369. The whole movement from New-York direct for December, as intimated a few days ago, will probably reach $8,000,000, or about six millions after the *Atlantic* shipment on Saturday last. That shipment about squared the late receipts at this port from England, and we are now in a fair way of sending as much more. The shipments may well be spared at the present time from *this* side, and will afford an acceptable proof on the *other* side that the debt-paying disposition and ability of the country are rapidly recovering from the recent blow to commercial confidence. A few packets more, it is believed, will set the exchanges all right, and add to the export movement of the great staples of grain and cotton, bills against which are now suffering from the uncertainty of the English markets, and the consequent distrust in prices and credits.

The Discount Brokers are having a little more to do. There is some new paper making outside the dates usually taken at Bank. The terms range from 7 to 12 ℘ cent. At Bank there is still a scarcity of prime short paper. A number of the Banks passed up their Country Currency 6 ℘ cent. certificates to their discount line last week, whice was the principal cause of the moderate increase in the aggregate return. But even these certificates are rapidly melting away. When the Country Circulation was assorted at the close of November, the amount represented was $7,940,000. This sum total fell to $6,500,000 before the 6 ℘ cent. interest attached, and it is now below $5,000,000. The Metropolitan Bank Directors have called in the remaining installment on their new Stock. The Bank of New-York will make no further call at present. The Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association will, in a few days, pay off the remaining 50 ℘ cent. due to the creditors of the concern.

The Boston *Post* says of the money market of that city:

"The Boston money market continues in the quiet condition heretofore reported. Upon the whole, money is reasonably accessible at the banks in moderate sums, on live paper of unquestionable strength, or to customers who retain bank confidence. In the street, money is abundant on such notes as are now deemed 'A No. 1.' In this class strong grocers' paper is prominent. With a first-class indorsement, it sells readily at 9@10 ℘ cent. The market, however, is very irregular, and notes that can be proved to be quite as good as the favorites of the street, can be had at all rates from 12@18. Very good paper was sold at 18 on Friday and Saturday. There would, doubtless, be a brisk demand for money if people supposed they could find a supply at any price. As it is, the amount of street negotiations is not large.

New-York funds have been quite abundant of late, as we said they would be, in our last. Specie is in tolerable supply outside. The brokers buy at ¼@⅜ premium, and sell at ½ and upwards. The market has recently been stripped of English sovereigns at $4 87@$4 88."

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

Since my circular of 1st inst., we have received advices per *America* to 21st and *Baltic* to 25th ult. The former reported more heavy failures, great stringency in money, serious commercial embarrassments, a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market of ¼d. ℘ ℔., with sales for the week of 21,000 bales; consumption steadily decreasing in the manufacturing districts and in Manchester; trade almost stagnant. The latter advised an improved feeling in financial matters, but a further list of failures. Sales of Cotton for three days in Liverpool, 12,000 bales; prices nominal, at ⅛d. ℘ ℔. decline. Consols better, closing at 89¾@90⅛.

In this market there has been a limited inquiry from spinners, some of whom are resuming work to a limited extent. The sales have been in small lots. Prices are not yet fully established; 11c. may be quoted as the figure for Middling Uplands; Good Middling to Middling fair, 11½c. There is little Gulf Cotton here, and qualities of Middling, of all growths, are exceedingly scarce, not only in this, but all the Southern markets. There is really no demand for export; the few sales made are of parcels offered at prices which tempt a buyer into a venture to Liverpool, Havre, or a Continental market. The sales for the week are estimated at 1,500 bales. The clearances during same time have been: To Liverpool, 1,067 bales; Hamburg, 50. Total, 1,117 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—A parcel of Middling Orleans with freight at ¼d. ℘ ℔. was sold prior to receipt of the *America's* news, at 11⅛c. ℘ ℔. There has been nothing done since. The supply of transit Cotton is not large, and as a general thing it has been withdrawn from offer.

Southern Markets have been tolerably active; the business done has been for England, France and the Continents, a larger proportion than of late for the latter. By telegraph we learn that during the week ending the 4th inst., the sales were smaller, particularly after the *America's* news was reported, closing at prices showing a decline of ½c. ℘ ℔. At Mobile the reduction submitted to on receipt of the *America's* news was also ½c.; and at the interior markets of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, the decline varied from ½c.@1c. ℘ ℔.

CROP.—It is difficult at all times to determine the extent of a Cotton crop six months before the bulk of it arrives at the shipping ports. This year the difficulties are increased by the recent financial panic. Planters were some weeks in doubt as to the propriety of sending their crops to market. This, together with the late picking season, has operated against a fair comparison of receipts into the ports this year with last, or of 1855-6, and, therefore, the present deficit of 331,000 bales, as compared with last year, or of 348,000 bales, as compared with the year previous, is no argument upon the question of crop. It is admitted that the present season for the present crop was unpropitious, and the crop itself three weeks later than an average, but the preparations for a large crop were universal, and a greater area of land was put under cultivation for Cotton than ever before attempted.

The weather for the growth of the plant through the Summer was neither particularly favorable, nor the reverse, but a fair average season. In the early part of September too much rain fell in some sections, and the boll-worm did some slight damage in others; about the middle of September the weather became propitious; throughout the whole of October and for two weeks in November, it was of the most favorable character for maturing and picking the cotton. We had a slight frost in some of the more northern cotton States early in November, but it was not, however, until the 19th and 20th of November that the further growth of the plant was stopped by a killing frost. Last year it will be remembered that the season was also late at the commencement, the planting only to an ordinary extent, the weather during the Summer not remarkably favorable, a storm in August, which was ascertained to have been very injurious, slight frosts as early as the 22d and 24th of September, again on 28th of September, again on the 6th of October; by the middle of October the further growth of cotton was stopped by a killing frost, and by the middle of November the crop was nearly all gathered in. The result being a total of 2,940,000 bales.

Judging, therefore, by comparison with last year, as well as by the best information from the various points in the South, I feel warranted in saying that the crop of 1857-8 is likely rather to exceed than fall below a total of three and a quarter millions of bales.

Receipts show an increase on the corresponding week of last year. This will not be maintained for some weeks at least, as our receipts last season, to the end of January, were unusually heavy, whereas this season the weight of receipts is not likely to be felt until after Christmas.

Exports are small to all points for the week under review. The total to Great Britain, however, is 50,000 bales more than to corresponding dates last year, while to France the deficit is 32,000 bales. The export to other foreign parts is only 5,000 bales behind last year to same dates. After two or three weeks we may have a decreased export for awhile, as it has been difficult for the past ten days to sell exchange at the South against shipments of cotton to any foreign market.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since Sept. 1, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	616,000	947,000	964,000	620,000	860,000
Ex. to G. B.	222,000	172,000	327,000	228,000	356,000
Ex. to France	58,000	90,000	114,000	62,000	35,000
Ex. to other F.P.	30,000	42,000	76,000	34,000	32,000
Total exports	310,000	304,000	517,000	325,000	423,000
Stock on hand	320,000	510,000	482,000	330,000	352,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	107,000	168,000	124,000	95,000	72,000
Ex. to G. B.	21,000	26,000	45,000	47,000	24,000
Ex. to France	8,000	16,000	16,000	7,000	8,000
Ex. to other F. P.	4,000	3,000	12,000	4,000	5,000
Total exports	33,000	45,000	76,000	58,000	37,000

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors.

From the Albany Statesman of Last Evening.

A number of the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company—principally gentlemen from New-York and Utica—assembled this morning in Mayor PERRY'S room in the City Hall, to hear a report from a Committee appointed at a recent meeting in New-York, and to decide upon a ticket to be supported at the election of the Board of Directors, held this day. The meeting organized by making Mr. GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, of New-York, Chairman; Messrs. JAMES SAYER, of Utica, and ASA SPRAGUE, of Rochester, Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. H. HUTCHINSON, of Utica, Secretary.

Mr. DEMING presented the following:

Resolved by the Stockholders here assembled of the New-York Central Railroad Company, That in future its President and Directors are prohibited from any increase of its capital stock or any increase of its present debt over and above the amount of each now actually issued, save as hereinafter excepted, unless the approval of a majority in amount of the Stock represented in public meeting convened, shall be first had and obtained. Should, however, any extraordinary emergency arise whereby it is necessary to incur a debt not exceeding $250,000 over and above the present actual indebtedness before such approval of Stockholders can be secured and obtained, this resolution shall not be construed to preclude the President and Directors from incurring such debt in the needful protection of the property under such emergency.

Resolved, That the construction account of this road be closed, except so far as the completion of the double track to the 30th of September, 1857, the fiscal year, so that hereafter the actual and current expenditures shall be taken from the gross revenues, and its precise net revenue thus ascertained.

Resolved, That no subscription, indorsement, lease or other implications shall be made for or with any other corporation, individual or individuals.

Resolved, That all purchases for the use of this corporation shall be made by a Committee of the Directors, or by agents holding their appointment from such Committee, though at the expense of the Company, and that said Committee pass upon and certify to the correctness of all bills before presentation to the Treasurer; without the certificate of such Committee no such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That all free tickets be abolished, save only to the Directors of the road.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven stockholders, not Directors, shall annually, at least thirty days before the election of Directors, examine into the accounts and any transactions of this Company; and that they employ two or more well qualified accountants at the expense of this Corporation, to aid them in said examinations and report the same to a meeting of stockholders to be held in the city of Albany, at least twenty days before the next election, at which meeting the names of stockholders proposed to be voted for as Directors shall be submitted and approved of by said meeting. That Joseph Battelle, M. Delano, J. D. Wolfe, Albert R. Gallatin, C. Stebbins, Casenovia; A. H. Tracy, Buffalo; F. G. Clark, Utica, be such Committee.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby requested to convene stockholders each and every year, at least thirty days prior to an election, to hear and examine the accounts, and to consider the past annual transactions of the Company, and to discuss any subject connected with the road or its management.

Resolved, That Stockholders be requested to attend in person, and not by proxy, so as to look after and protect their own property. That by such personal attendance a wholesome check is kept up between the Stockholders and their Board of Directors; the good sense and judgment of all is brought to bear upon the past and contemplated transactions of the corporation, and each Stockholder becomes familiarized with its business and his property, the general tone of its management, and thus is inspired with all reasonable and necessary confidence, and does not exclusively rely upon paper reports.

Resolved, That the system of proxies and the more pernicious one of concentrating these in the hands of executive officers, or directors, should be discountenanced. Practically, it destroys reasonable and proper check between the stockholders and their agents. That while all reasonable power should and must necessarily be vested in President and Directors, for the year, for the effectual management of a railroad or any other corporate property, an account of these stewardships should be rendered each and every year in person to stockholders.

Resolved, That the policy of the New-York Central Railroad Company, as to the rates of transit, is one of the most vital interest to all of the stockholders; that since the organization of the Company the reduction temporarily of these has largely diminished net revenues; that without embarking in the question of how much or little of this policy may have been forced upon the New-York Central Railroad Company by rival interests, we feel and know that a reduction of rates below points that give a fair remuneration for service performed is damaging, and brings property of stockholders in competition with other property. That should competition, from any cause be so embarked in the future, the following Stockholders —— be a Committee to investigate into the causes of the same, and seek, in conjunction with our President and Directors, to apply a remedy, or if in the judgment of such Committee it be expedient, said Committee may convene Stockholders. They are also enjoined to have a watchful eye to any increase of stocks or debt as referred to in the first resolution.

Mr. DEMING stated that these resolutions had been agreed upon by the Committee appointed at the New-York meeting. He spoke in favor of the resolutions, explaining the necessity that existed for their adoption, not because the integrity of the present directors was necessarily doubted, but in order that a greater degree of confidence might be imparted amongst stockholders, and the sneers and unjust attacks of a hostile press be prevented. He vindicated the policy of placing certain restraining powers in the hands of Committee of Stockholders, and concluded by announcing that Mr. SEYMOUR, of Utica, whose name had been proposed as one of the new Board of Directors at the New-York meeting, had refused to accept the position. He therefore desired to substitute the name of CHARLES A. MANN, of Utica, in his place.

Mr. HUGH WHITE, of Syracuse, thought a handfull of stockholders had no right to dictate to a Board of Directors, although they might offer what recommendations they saw fit. If there were any leakages he thought a Committee of Stockholders would be fully authorized in endeavoring to find out what and where they were. He did not see any reason why the name of Mr. L. SPRAKER should be left off the Board of Directors, and proposed his name in place of that of Mr. MANN.

Mr. DAVID WAGER, of Utica, spoke warmly in favor of a reform in the management of the road, and urged the necessity of Stockholders of every railroad in the United States to look after their own interests. He urged the retention of the name of MANN, of Utica, on the ticket; but did not entertain much hope of electing him, unless the power behind the throne should yield to the reasonable requests of the Stockholders.

Mr. DEMING was willing to leave the matter open, and suffer Stockholders to vote for Mr. SPRAKER or Mr. MANN, as they might see fit.

Mr. H. WHITE objected further to the resolutions on the ground that they made charges by insinuation against the present Board.

Rev. A. SKINNER, of Utica, did not see that the resolutions attached any person or attached blame to the recent directors. He deemed them highly proper and wise, as indicating in the present troubled condition of the finances of the country, that the Stockholders were prepared to look after their own interests. He reviewed and condemned the existing system of suffering directors to vote on proxies, and expressed the belief that no foreign stock should be represented by proxies in the election of officers.

HUGH J. HASTINGS asked what the meeting was called for. It was charged by New-Yorkers that some swindling and knavery existed on the part of the Directors. If this was true, it was the duty of honest men to turn them out. It was child's play to strike a man on the back and then oil him down. Stockholders should act in this as they would act in their private business; and if the Directors are dishonest men and thieves, the stockholders should turn them out.

Mr. DEMING said that no insinuation was made or intended against the Directors by the New-York stockholders. On the contrary, the resolutions and the propositions [illegible] to show their desire to put a stop to the [illegible] against the management of the Road, by adopting certain reforms, and [illegible] the [illegible] Board.

Mr. HASTINGS—That's just what I complain of. If the Directors have not acted properly turn them out. If they have, what is all this fuss about?

Rev. A. SKINNER—The horse may not yet be stolen, but we propose to lock the stable door to prevent the theft.

Mr. HASTINGS—Yes, but if you suspect a thief is about, you don't want to let him inside.

After further squabbling, Mr. JOHN T. CLARK offered the following:

Whereas, Experience has shown, and the history of American Railroads has demonstrated the fact that bankruptcy, and consequent loss to the stockholders, has or will be the result of nearly all the railroad enterprises of the country, in case the policy so universally adopted by railroad managers and financiers shall be persisted in; which policy is, by means of borrowing money, to show an increase of gross receipts over those of former years, with flattering but delusive estimates of future increase, without a corresponding increase of expenses; meanwhile, declaring and paying dividends by diluting the stock, and by adding to the funded and floating debt of a road; thus stimulating the cupidity of the money lender, exciting the rapacity of the speculator, and encouraging immorality, prodigality and extravagance in the financial as well as the superintending and working departments of a road.

And whereas, The opposite policy of making dividends solely from the net earnings of a road, after paying all expenses connected therewith, is the only true and honest course to be pursued, to render equal justice to all classes of Stockholders and to the public at large, to enable them to estimate with any degree of accuracy, the true value of this species of property.

And whereas, Such a course of policy is best calculated to introduce general retrenchment, insure a careful watchfulness over all the disbursements, secure a rigid application of labor in all its various forms, and to diffuse a greater degree of moral rectitude throughout the business transactions of a Railroad corporation: We, the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in general meeting assembled on the 9th day of December, 1857; believing in the principles set forth in the foregoing preamble, do

Resolve, That from and after this date, the capital stock of the New-York Central Company shall not be increased, neither shall the funded debt of said Company be increased, nor shall any floating debt against said Company be incurred, or created for any purpose whatever.

Resolved, That all just demands against said Company shall hereafter be paid from the legitimate receipts of the road, and all expenditures of the Company whether for ordinary or extraordinary purposes, shall be charged to the expenses of operating the road, and its repairs and improvements, under appropriate heads—that the construction account be at once closed, and that no further disbursements of any description shall be charged to that account.

Mr. D. WAGER offered the following:

Resolved, That the affairs of Railroad corporations should be managed so as to separate the executive from the financial business; that no contracting should ever be a paying agent; that the finances so far as receipts and disbursement are concerned, should be managed through the instrumentality of separate departments, checking each other in the course of their business.

The resolutions were laid on the table for consideration of the meeting, which then adjourned until 2 P. M. The election of Directors took place at the Company's offices in the Exchange, and the following ticket was elected:

For Directors—Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John H. Chiddell, Auburn; Horace White, Syracuse; Livingston Spraker, Palatine; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; Cornelius L. Tracy, Troy; Jacob Gould, Rochester; Isaac Townsend, New-York; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; John D. Wolfe, New-York.

For Inspectors of Election—Henry H. Martin, Albany; George Dexter, Albany; Rufus G. Beardslee, New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

At the election of Directors, about $12,250,000 in stock was represented.

All the Directors were elected unanimously, except three. These three were opposed by other candidates, on the ticket prepared by the New-York stockholders, which ticket received votes representing about $2,500,000.

The Directors held a session this evening, and ERASTUS CORNING was elected President, and DEAN RICHMOND Vice-President, unanimously.

The following Committees were chosen:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Chiddell, Schoolcraft and Page.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Townsend and Spraker.

The Committee's tenth resolution was tabled.

A motion was then made to reconsider the tenth resolution relating to proxies.

Pending the discussion, the Chairman announced that the New-York delegation must now leave to take the cars, and resigned his seat.

The meeting then called Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD to the Chair, and made Mr. L. P. LATHROP, of Albany, Secretary.

The ninth resolution was then reconsidered and tabled.

A resolution was passed expressing full confidence in the management of the Road, and in its ability to pay a *bona fide* dividend of eight per cent.

The resolutions offered by JOHN T. CLARK and D. WAGER, were then laid on the table.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Case of the Bay State Mills—Meeting of Stockholders in Boston—Developments of Fraud.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 8.

The shareholders of the Bay State Mills collected in large numbers this forenoon, at the warehouse of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., No. 4 Milk-street, to ascertain the condition of the Corporation, if possible, and to take whatever action in the matter might be deemed proper. ANDREW T. HALL, President of the Corporation, presided over the deliberations of the meeting, and stated the objects for which it was convened. GEORGE H. KUHN, Treasurer of the Company, presented a report embodying the result of an inquiry into the affairs of the Corporation.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD could not understand from the figures of the report what the actual condition of the Company was. He wanted to ascertain its liabilities and its means of meeting them. He wished for light as to the rumors current in the street of embezzlement of the funds of the Company.

Mr. KUHN responded that the indebtedness of the Corporation was:

Corporation was	$845,000
Acceptances of Lawrence, Stone and Co.	1,400,000
Total	$2,245,000
Acceptance not on Company's books, for which it had received no consideration	145,000
Total	$2,390,000
To pay this the Corporation had:	
Merchandise and goods on hand	$1,900,000
Property in the mills valued at	1,500,000
Total	$3,400,000

Besides the $145,000, there are also some $350,000 of the Company's means lost. The President stated that No. 3 was stopped, at the suggestion of the selling agents, who wished to run it on their own account, and promised to stock it from their own funds. Instead of doing this, the credit of the Corporation was used.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD asked if the books of the corporation had been falsified so as to present an erroneous view of the condition of affairs.

The Treasurer answered that so far as the indebtedness of the company was concerned there had been no falsification, though there was a transaction in wool by the agents which had not been entered on the liabilities of the corportion, but appeared only as a part of its property.

The President remarked that in making up the accounts for one year, there was a deception of $120,000 in the statement.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD—As I understand it, they took out of the pockets of the company $120,000, and then made the company a present of the sum.

The TREASURER—They made the present first and took the money afterwards.

Some inquiries were made as to the bonds of the Treasurer. The President stated that these bonds were to the amount of $20,000, and were considered good.

In regard to the deficit, Mr. HALL said it could not be traced. All that was known showed the affairs of the Company, and those of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to be almost inextricably mixed up.

Mr. C. M. ELLIS desired an answer to one branch of Mr. CROWNINSHIELD'S inquiry, as to whether there was any criminality in the administration of the financial affairs of the corporation by the late treasurer, or whether the present confusion results from merely an error of judgment. He considered a satisfactory solution of this question of more importance than the par value of the stock of the corporation. The Directors had the three weeks last past to prepare for a solution of the problem; and if they could not do it, he was in favor of an investigating Committee who would take the matter in hand, and perform it without fear or favor.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD advocated a thorough investigation of the concerns of the corporation. If there had been a criminal use of the money of the stockholders, let it be exposed, and let the criminals be prosecuted to the extent of the law. In the opinion of Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, there were persons walking on State-street to-day—holding their heads as high as anybody—who, if they received their deserts, would not be at liberty.

Mr. GEORGE S. HILLARD begged to intrude a few remarks. There is nobody here but feels saddened and disheartened by the revelations of the last few weeks. He was no business man, and in only a limited sense a property-holder, but he appealed to the solid men present, if it were not time that some new system of conducting manufacturing operations were adopted. For two years the books of the Bay State Mills looked well—no one had the slightest idea of any difficulty—yet even then a frightful chasm existed, bridged over by a slight film, which has recently broken like glass.

Mr. ELLIS presented a resolution for a Committee of Investigation, which was amended at the suggestion of Messrs. HILLARD and C. L. WOODBURY, and passed in the annexed form:

That a Committee be nominated by the Chair to select a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Corporation and report at an adjourned meeting to be called by them as soon as may be, and recommend such course as they may judge best, in order to secure the interests of the Corporation, and also to [illegible] persons if any there be, criminally [illegible].

Messrs. Chas. [illegible] Bartlett, [illegible] Hillard, Chas. B. [illegible] and Charles F. [illegible] appointed the Committee of nomination. [illegible] declined service on the Committee, and [illegible] was substituted in his place.

While the Committee were in the discharge of [illegible] duty, Mr. C. L. WOODBURY inquired as to [illegible] prospects of the corporation. The [illegible] incorporation into the resolution of Mr. [illegible] clause empowering the investigating Com[illegible] advise such action as is best for the [illegible] stockholders. The Committee reported [illegible] the following gentlemen to constitute a C[illegible] of Investigation: Francis B. Crowninshield, [illegible] Curtis, Geo. W. Lyman, Peter T. Homer [illegible] Fay, Jr. The report was unanimously acc[illegible].

Mr. CHARLES G. TORREY proposed the query as to the personal liability of the stockholders.

The Treasurer rejoined that if such liability [illegible] it arose from the failure to publish the [illegible] ment of the corporation at the proper time.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, though incompetent [illegible] legal opinion himself, said he had been [illegible] several prominent lawyers that this [illegible] cation was altogether unimportant in a leg[illegible] view.

No further business coming before the [illegible] adjourned to be called together hereafter [illegible] report of the Investigating Committee. [illegible] among the stockholders was decidedly [illegible] complete and rigid scrutiny into the con[illegible] Corporation. The sentiments of the various [illegible] demanding such an investigation as should [illegible] ality where it belonged, were loudly applau[illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm. [illegible] bush., including 7,000 prime White Mich[illegible] CORN quiet. Railroad freights unchanged. [illegible] ports to-day—26,500 bush. Wheat; 4,000 [illegible] ley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency [illegible] firm at 54c. CORN firm. Receipts to-day—[illegible] Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Tuesday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales, at [illegible] since receipt of *Baltic's* news. Middling [illegible] ceipts of three days, 5,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,500 bales. [illegible] three days 15,000 bales, at 10½@10¾c. for [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

[illegible] *First Board*—$1,000 Lehigh Valley R[illegible] $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61½ [illegible] sylvania Railroad 6s, 82; $7,000 Union C[illegible] $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortg. [illegible] vania 6s, 86¾; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] 5 do. 38; 5 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] kill Navigation Preferred, 17¾; 20 Reading [illegible] road, 25¾; 125 Reading Railroad, 25⅞; [illegible] road, 25⅛.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible] ship 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia [illegible] Philadelphia 6s, new, 91½@92; [illegible] 25¾; Reading Railroad, [illegible] Bonds, '70, 74@76; Reading Railroad [illegible] 80@81; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Consolidated, 40@47; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] @61¾; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] kill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; W[illegible] Elmira Railroad, 12@13; Williamsport [illegible] Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 58@61; W[illegible] mira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 40@41; [illegible] 8½@8¾; Vicksburg, 5@6; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, [illegible] ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

	Leave	For
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	New-York	Havre
New-York	New-York	Glasgow
America	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	New-York
North Star	Southampton	New-York
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	Southampton	New-York

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Roanoke*, for Portsmouth, &c.—A. S. Wright, G. A. Robinson, James R. [illegible] Pendexter, Mrs. Dyatt, Arthur Dyatt, Mrs. [illegible] and child, Miss Ellen Vine, J. H. Temple, [illegible] ford, J. Haleey, James Haleey, Mrs. E. [illegible] G. Guest, Mrs. A. Guest, E. Bush, C. [illegible] erton, H. D. Snyder, Mrs. Peters, Job C[illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig *Yankee Blade*, from Smyrna—J. H. [illegible] and 2 daughters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 28 | Gov. Island. 4 13 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, L[illegible]; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. [illegible]

Ships J. C. Humphrey, [illegible], New-Orleans; Brighton, [illegible]; Ocean Monarch, Page, New-Orleans; Frost; Highland Light, Tripp, Galveston, [illegible] & Chase; Australia, Dudley, Mobile, J. [illegible] Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig [illegible], Key West, [illegible]

Schooners Blue Jacket, (Br.,) [illegible] Bailey; Anthony, [illegible] Co.; Justina, (Br.,) Steel, Bermuda, [illegible] Arcularius, Haskell, Portland, [illegible] mouth Rock, Ryder, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Sloop Blackstone, [illegible], Providence; Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia; Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; [illegible] Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia [illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Mississippi, (of Baltimore,) Allen, [illegible] 18, with schnapps to Udolpho Wolf. Experienced [illegible] weather, split sails and shifted cargo.

Ship Rotunda, (of Rockland,) Perry, [illegible] 24, with coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Wieland, (Brem.) Ostermann, Bremen [illegible] with mdse. and 170 passengers to C. Salling.

Bark Nord America, (Ham.) Bogin, [illegible] with mdse. and 226 passengers to E. [illegible] Had 4 deaths and 2 births on board during [illegible]

Brig Governor Brown, Axeworthy, Apalachicola, [illegible] with flour, tobacco, &c., to Benner & Drake.

Brig Artolan, (new, of Ellsworth,) Lord, [illegible] ds., with headings to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Zenith, Dearing, Savannah 12 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Brig Marshal Ney, (of Warren, Me.,) [illegible] deaux Oct. 29, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Yankee Blade, Darling, Smyrna, Oct. [illegible] Gibraltar Nov. 5, with figs to Van Brunt & [illegible]

Brig Seleka, (Br.,) McCready, Prince Edward [illegible] Nov. 26, with oats, barley, &c., to master.

Brig King Bird, Brown, Malaga Nov. 12, [illegible] raltar Nov. 18, in ballast to Hamilton & Co.

Schr. Caroline Grant, (of Bucksport,) [illegible] (Jam.,) Nov. 14, with logwood and [illegible] Brookman. Left no Am. vessels. Experienced [illegible] weather, split sails, &c. Sept. 12, on the [illegible] lat. 19 58, lon. 59 40, Reuben Hillman, [illegible] land, died.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Nickerson, [illegible] ds., with mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz.

Schr. Helen, Burton, of Edenton, N. C., 5 ds., [illegible] val stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. John A. Stanley, Thompson, [illegible] Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Fame, Pratt, Port-au-Prince Nov. [illegible] wood to master.

Schr. Woodbine, Allen, Attakapas 21 ds., [illegible] and molasses to McCready, Mott & Co. Left [illegible] Waterbury, for New-York.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Thomas, Charleston [illegible] ton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Solomon Andrews, Putnam, Washington [illegible] ds., with naval stores to E. Simpson.

Schr. Island Belle, Overton, Conway[illegible] with naval stores to D. Gilmor, Sons & Co.

Schr. Margaret, Hanson, City Point 4 ds., [illegible] J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Powell, Lubec [illegible] & Boynton.

Schr. Selena Helen, Gilley, Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. Chas. Parker, Compton, Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. Luther Child, Nickerson, Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. J. Thompson, Corson, Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Hackett, Philadelphia [illegible] ford.

Schr. Electric, Lord, Norfolk for Plymouth, [illegible]

Schr. Robert S. Ball, (new,) Wing, Belfast [illegible]

Schr. F. Herbert, Muir, Boston for Philadelphia [illegible]

Schr. G. A. Stetson, Crabb, Provincetown [illegible] delphia.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Lucy White, Arey, Rockland 4 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Wave, Hawes, Elizabethport for [illegible]

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence [illegible] mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with rain and [illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool; [illegible] oke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Arr. barks [illegible] Smyrna; Lucy Elizabeth, Sargent, [illegible] vana, Howe, Matanzas; Union, [illegible] brigs Madeira, Olsen, Barbadoes; F. H. [illegible] field, do.; Emeline, Bowden, [illegible] Greenish, Jacmel. The schr. George, [illegible] more for this port, is ashore on Spit Ledge, [illegible] with a cargo of 271 hhds. molasses. She [illegible] discharged to get her off. The bark Crimea, [illegible] Smyrna, ran ashore on the Spit [illegible] mains there. She will probably be got off [illegible]

Memoranda.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—The bark E. Mildred, [illegible] reported ashore, has a cargo of 400 tons coal, [illegible] is now fine, and she lies in a good position [illegible] speedy assistance she may be got off.—(By [illegible] wood Walter, Esq.)

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 1, lat. 36 30, lon. 63, ship Juniata, (of [illegible] steering S. E.

Dec. 8, 12 miles N. of Hatteras, U. S. Surveying [illegible] Graham, from Boston for Charleston.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 21, bark Ariel, Ch[illegible] New-York, 3 ds.; brigs Maria, for Boston [illegible] Vesey, for do.; Anglo-Saxon, for do.